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# THE ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS OF THE WORLD

THE ORDERS  
DECORATIONS  
AND MEDALS OF  
THE WORLD

BY CAPTAIN ARTHUR JOCELYN

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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LONDON  
IVOR NICHOLSON & WATSON  
LIMITED  
44 ESSEX STREET STRAND

1934

PRINTED IN ENGLAND AT THE CURWEN PRESS, PLAISTOW



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# INTRODUCTION

It is unfortunate that so many centuries were allowed to pass before any real attempt was made to record the history of the earliest Orders of Chivalry in Europe. In the seventeenth century, Favine, Ashmole, and Giustinani were among the first chroniclers to attempt the work of collecting reliable data. The lapse of time, however, rendered the task extremely difficult. Indeed, much of the material collected respecting the character and purpose of the earliest Orders, their organizations, and the designs of their Insignia, must be regarded as legendary rather than actual.

The practice of conferring lesser distinctions of honour, in the form of Medals awarded for eminent Naval, Military, and Civil service, did not become general in Europe until the close of the eighteenth century. On this account, the work of compilation was assisted by bibliographical research. In 1858 Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, edited a publication, *The Book of Orders of Knighthood, and Decorations of Honour of All Nations*. This work may certainly be regarded as the most extensive and informative published up to that date in this country.

On the Continent, many works by authors of various nationalities have appeared from time to time, but by far the most extensive, thorough, and valuable compilation on the Orders and Medals of every country was published in 1910, and is the work of L. J. Trost, *Die Ritter und Verdienst-Orden, Ehrenzeichen und Medaillen aller Souveräne und Staaten*. Following the Great War, every existing work became obsolete, owing to the enormous addition of new Orders and Medals created by the belligerent countries and newly-formed states. Most of the new Republics abolished the Orders which had existed under the old monarchist régimes, and in several instances created new Orders to commemorate the establishment of republican governments and national independence. In numberless ways, countries react to the ebb and flow of their own, as well as their neighbours' conditions and fortunes. Although it must be conceded that, as a subject, national distinctions of honour and reward are of relatively small importance compared with other issues, nevertheless they have their place and influence in the national life and history. For these reasons, the time and need for an up-to-date compilation would seem to have arrived. Foreign Offices, the Corps

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Diplomatique, British and foreign officials of Chancelleries and Courts, besides Naval, Military, and other Government Departments, had experienced the need of a thoroughly reliable and exhaustive work of reference.

In a lesser degree, other institutions interested in the historical and iconographical aspect of Orders and Medals are: Naval and Regimental Messes, Museums, University, Public School, and Municipal Libraries, and, lastly, numismatic experts and Medal collectors. All these, in the aggregate, represent such a body of interest throughout the world that the risk of devoting so much time and arduous work to the making of such a compilation appeared to be justified. A previous study and research of nearly twenty years before this work was commenced had emphasized the need of absolute authenticity and accuracy in all details.

How to attain such a standard was a formidable problem. The only course to pursue presented itself in a direct appeal to the Government of each country, to collaborate. Such collaboration, however, entailed no mean contribution when the following requirements are considered:

The supply of authentic specimens of every ribbon belonging to the Orders (obsolete included), Decorations, and Medals of each country. In the case of Medals, since the work was to include reference to the earliest instituted down to the present time, specimens of every ribbon were required for reproduction. As the total number of Orders and Medals in some countries is very large, and as some of the Orders had become obsolete, and many Medals had been instituted as far back as the beginning of last century, the difficulty of obtaining actual specimens of these ribbons was very great. It speaks volumes for the interest taken by Governments in the making of this compilation that, having failed to obtain specimens from the archives of any of their Government Departments, these specially rare ribbons were procured from their National Museums.

The procuring of ribbons was not all. It was also necessary to obtain either photographic, diagrammatic, or descriptive details of the designs of the Insignia of Orders, as well as of Medals. Also, in the case of all recently instituted Orders and Medals, to obtain full particulars respecting the dates of institution, number of Divisions and Classes, and for what type of service and merit, according to the Decrees, these honours were to be awarded.

It will, therefore, be seen that, to collect, annotate, check, and constantly

## INTRODUCTION

revise such a vast mass of material was an onerous and ambitious undertaking. The work was rendered the more difficult by reason of having to read letters, typescript, and frequently books in several languages before it was possible to extract the material requisite for this work.

This volume, on the Orders, Decorations, and Medals of the British Empire, is the first, it is hoped, of some twelve volumes to follow, comprising in all seventy-three countries. It has required more than seven and a half years of continuous work and meticulous care to complete the task. Containing, as it does, reference to every Order, Decoration, and Medal instituted throughout the world, the whole compilation easily exceeds in size and scope all previous works on this subject. And, because all the ribbons and data have been supplied and checked by competent Government authorities of each country, the question of its authenticity is unassailable.

It can be readily understood there can be no comparison in compiling a record of the Orders, Decorations, and Medals of one's native country and those of foreign countries. In the case of the former, the existence of many admirable books on this subject renders excellent matter available for reference. In the case of foreign countries, however, language, lack of bibliographical references, and the considerable intervening distances, are all factors which render the work of collation and revision incomparably more difficult.

Although it may be said that much of the matter in this volume traverses ground already covered by previous publications, ingemination to a certain extent is unavoidable in dealing with this subject. On the other hand, a considerable amount of new data relating to Medals not included in any previous publications will be found. For the most part, these items must be classified as unofficial, that is, not instituted or awarded by the Government. Nevertheless, as coveted honours awarded by municipalities and societies for gallantry in saving life, or faithful service in civil occupation, the distinction between the official and unofficial awards of this character is thereby rendered less marked. The inclusion, therefore, of this type of award must be regarded as a new departure, and without which no work on British Medals would be complete.

ARTHUR JOCELYN

1934

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Author desires to express his thanks to the following:

*Government Departments:* The late Viscount Brentford, the Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, the Permanent Secretary to the War Office, the Permanent Secretary to the India Office, and to Stephen Gaselee, Esq., C.B.E., Librarian to the Foreign Office.

\* \* \*

Colonel Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Treasurer to H.M. The King, and Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Colonel Hon. Sir George Crichton, G.C.V.O., Secretary, and Major H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E., Registrar of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., who kindly supplied particulars of the Edward, Prince of Wales Medal, and lent a specimen from which to obtain descriptive details.

Colonel J. T. Woolrych Perowne, Registrar of the Grand Priory of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

*Dominions:* Major-General Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Australian High Commissioner, London; Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Adjutant-General, Military Board, Canberra; Major L. C. Bevis, Military Representative, Australia House, London; Hon. Peter Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, London; the Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa; Hon. J. S. Smit, Union of South Africa High Commissioner, London; Brigadier-General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Chief of General Staff, Pretoria; Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Ross, Acting Adjutant-General, Pretoria; Colonel M. Stagg, O.B.E., Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

*Societies:* Major F. A. C. Claughton, Secretary, Royal Humane Society; Sir George R. F. Shee, Secretary, Royal National Life-Boat Institution;

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

G. E. Maude, Esq., Secretary, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society; the Secretary, Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society; W. A. S. Boxforth, Esq., Clerk to the Committee, Lloyd's; Montagu H. Cox, Esq., J.P., Clerk of the Council, London County Council; Cecil F. Collins, Esq., Secretary, British North Borneo (Chartered) Company; the Secretary, Cape Copper Company Ltd.

*Constabulary:* A. Williamson, Esq., Assistant Chief Constable, Glasgow; A. K. Wilson, Esq., Assistant Chief Constable, Liverpool; Sir Charles H. Rafter, K.B.E., Birmingham; J. Maxwell, Esq., Manchester; J. A. Wilson, Esq., O.B.E., Cardiff.

*Fire Brigades:* A. R. Dyer, Esq., London Fire Brigade; the Chief Officer, London Salvage Corps; W. G. Webster, Esq., National Fire Brigades' Association.

\*            \*            \*

Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., Director, Victoria and Albert Museum; Colonel E. L. Hughes, Curator, Royal United Service Institution.

Special thanks are due to Lieutenant-General Sir George MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., who kindly contributed the rare ribbon of the Hunza Naga Badge for reproduction.

Also to Mr. L. F. Guille, who for several years has rendered valuable and unstinted assistance.

# THE ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,  
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,  
This other Eden, demi-paradise;  
This fortress, built by Nature for herself,  
Against infection, and the hand of war;  
This happy breed of men, this little world,  
This precious stone set in the silver sea.

*King Richard II*, Shakespeare.

Let our Immortal Bard, and the record of  
British arms in many lands, tell the tale  
of England's history.

A. J.

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# ORDERS

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## THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

1348

MOTTO: 'HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE'

The premier Order of Great Britain, acknowledged to rank first in the world, is one of the oldest in point of establishment. It was instituted in the reign of King Edward III, in August 1348, reconstructed in 1805, and again in 1831. Its establishment consists of twenty-six Knights Companions, including the Sovereign, Her Majesty The Queen, and The Prince of Wales, who is 'a part of the original establishment'. The admission of foreign sovereigns as 'Extra Knights' may occur in accordance with the provision of special statutes. New Knights are elected as vacancies occur in the ranks of the establishment.

It appears from the history of the Order that the admission of ladies dates from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Queen Consort, wives and daughters of Knights, and other ladies of eminent rank, were designated 'Dames de la Fraternité de St. George', and the entries of the delivery of robes and Garters may be found in the Wardrobe Accounts between 1346 and 1495.

After investiture, a Knight is allotted a stall in the Chapel of St. George, Windsor, above which, for the duration of his life, are set up his banner, sword, helmet, crest, and a plate bearing his arms and titles.

Following the death of a Knight Companion, the insignia must be returned to the Sovereign by the heir, or next-of-kin, of the deceased.

'Garter Blue' and 'The Blue Riband' are terms which refer to the shade of blue, but the

latter term has also become a *façon de parler*, signifying a degree of excellence or quality impossible to excel.

Portraits of sovereigns and knights, painted at different periods, indicate that the shade of the ribbon has varied considerably. It is of interest to relate that, in the possession of His Grace The Duke of Portland, K.G., is a piece of the Garter ribbon which King Charles I wore on the day of his execution and martyrdom. Although the ribbon is considerably faded, it is certain its original shade was very much deeper than the present ribbon.

### INSIGNIA

**THE GARTER.** This part of the insignia, from which the Order derives its name, is a band of dark blue velvet edged gold, with the motto in gold embroidered letters. It is furnished with a chased gold buckle and pendant, and worn below the left knee. In the case of H.M. The Queen, the Garter is worn on the left arm between the shoulder and elbow.

**THE COLLAR** is of gold and weighs thirty-two ounces. It consists of twenty-six medallions, each containing alternately a red, and white-enamelled rose encircled by a dark blue Garter with the motto in gold letters. Between each of these medallions is a true lovers' knot enamelled white, and the whole fastened together by small gold links.

**THE PLAQUE** is an eight-pointed silver star with a white-enamelled medallion surcharged with the red-enamelled cross of St. George, encircled by a blue-enamelled Garter and motto in gold letters.

**THE GEORGE** is a gold and richly enamelled figure of St. George on horseback fighting the Dragon, and is worn suspended from the Collar.

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LESSER GEORGE, or Badge, is similar to The George, but is smaller and enclosed within an oval Garter bearing the motto. It is worn on the right hip suspended from the ribbon, which passes over the left shoulder.

THE MANTLE is of dark blue velvet lined with white taffeta with the Star of the Order embroidered in silver on the left breast.

THE HOOD is of crimson velvet and lined with white taffeta.

THE SURCOAT is of crimson velvet lined with white taffeta. Like the Mantle, it has a silver embroidered Star on the left breast.

THE HAT is of black velvet, lined with white taffeta, and has a plume of white ostrich and black heron's feathers fastened by a band of diamonds.

The Officers of the Order are:

Prelate, the Bishop of Winchester;

Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford;

Registrar, the Dean of Windsor;

Garter King of Arms;

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (Principal Officer of the House of Lords).

Secretary.

The Prelate and Chancellor wear an escutcheon of St. George on their left side, and the Chancellor wears a gold medal enamelled on the obverse with a rose, and on the reverse a St. George encircled by a Garter. The Registrar wears a crimson satin mantle with an escutcheon of St. George embroidered on the left shoulder, and on his breast a red book of the Order with two crossed pens encircled by the Garter.

## THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE

A.D. 787-1703

MOTTO: 'NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT'

Tradition assigns the origin of this Order as early as A.D. 787, when it is said the phenomenon

of a bright cross was seen in the sky by Achaius, King of the Picts and Scots, the night before the battle with Athelstan, King of England. Historically the Order did not take a definite form until 1687, when it was established by James II, of England, and VII, of Scotland. It was re-established in its present form by Queen Anne in 1703, on December 31st. In 1827 it was decreed that its membership should consist of the Sovereign and sixteen Knights. In some respects this Order may be regarded as the most exclusive in existence. None but Scotsmen are eligible, and no foreigner has ever been admitted to Knighthood. The Chapel of the Order is the Cathedral of St. Giles, Edinburgh. The insignia of the Order must be returned following the death of a Knight, by his heir or next-of-kin.

### INSIGNIA

THE STAR is of silver, and consists of a St. Andrew's Cross with rays emanating between the arms of the cross terminating in a point. In the centre of this device is a thistle of green enamel on a field of gold, surrounded by a green-enamelled band bearing the motto of the Order in gold letters.

THE COLLAR is of gold, and consists of alternate thistles, and sprigs of rue enamelled in their natural colours.

THE BADGE is worn pendent both to the Collar and on the right hip by a dark green ribbon which is worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm. The Badge consists of a gold image of St. Andrew in a green habit and purple surcoat, bearing before him the cross enamelled white, the whole surrounded by rays of gold.

THE MANTLE is of green velvet bound with taffeta, and tied with cords and tassels of green and gold. On the left breast of the Mantle is the embroidered figure of St. Andrew bearing the cross, surrounded by a circle of gold containing the motto of the Order.

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The Officials are:

The Chancellor,  
The Dean,  
The Secretary,  
Lyon King of Arms, and  
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod.

### THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK 1783

MOTTO: 'QUIS SEPARABIT?'

This Order was instituted on February 5th, 1793, by King George III. Originally the number of Knights was fifteen, but in 1833 the number was increased to twenty-two. The Order was designed to provide Ireland with a mark of national distinction, by which eminent citizens could be suitably rewarded. As with the Orders of the Garter and Thistle, the insignia is returnable after the death of a Knight. Since the political changes in Ireland, it was believed that the Order had become obsolete; but its conferment on H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and The Viscount Powerscourt, since these political changes took place, disposes of any such idea.

#### INSIGNIA

THE STAR is of silver with eight points, having in its centre on a white field the Cross of St. Patrick in red enamel, charged with a green-enamelled trefoil bearing an Imperial Crown on each leaf, and surrounded by a sky-blue enamelled band upon which, in gold letters, is the motto of the Order, and the date: 'MDCCLXXXIII'.

THE COLLAR is of gold and consists of five roses and six harps arranged alternately, each tied with a knot of gold. The roses are enamelled alternately red and white. In the centre of the Collar is a gold harp surmounted by an Imperial Crown, from which hangs the Badge.

THE BADGE is an oval medallion of gold, in the centre of which, on a field argent, is a Cross of St. Patrick gules, charged with trefoil vert, with an Imperial Crown in gold on each leaf. This is surrounded first, by a sky-blue enamelled band bearing the motto of the Order, and secondly, encircling the whole an outer band of gold upon which is a wreath of shamrock in green enamel. The Badge is suspended from the Collar, or is worn on the left hip attached to the broad sky-blue ribbon, which passes over the right shoulder and under the left arm.

THE MANTLE is of sky-blue satin lined with white silk, and is fastened by a cord of blue silk and gold. The Star of the Order is embroidered in silver on the right breast.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Prelate. This Office was abolished by Royal Warrant dated July 14th, 1871.  
The Chancellor,  
The Registrar,  
The Secretary,  
The Genealogist,  
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and  
Ulster King of Arms.

N.B. The ribbons of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick are not worn on undress uniforms.

### THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH 1724

MOTTO: 'TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO'

It is claimed that this Order was originally established in some form as early as 1399, the occasion being the Coronation of King Henry IV, when he conferred the dignity of Knighthood upon forty-six gentlemen who were

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required to perform certain ceremonies, of which ablution was one. It was not, however, until 1724 that the Order was founded in its present form by King George I, on May 25th. In 1725 the number of Knights, including the Sovereign, was fixed at thirty-seven. Subsequently the numbers have been increased until at the present time the Order exceeds a membership of two thousand.

The Order consists of a Military and Civil Division, each having three Classes. In each Division the Classes are as follows:

- G.C.B. (Knights Grand Cross),
- K.C.B. (Knights Commanders), and
- C.B. (Companions).

In the Military Division the C.B. is conferred upon officers in the Navy not below the rank of Commander, and in the Army of the rank of Major, for mention in despatches in time of war. For subsequent services, officers may be promoted to the higher classes. The Civil C.B. may be conferred upon the Military in time of peace.

In 1913 the Chapel of King Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey, was formally appropriated by the Order.

## INSIGNIA

THE COLLAR is of gold, and is composed of nine Imperial Crowns, eight roses, thistle, and shamrock issuing from a sceptre, all enamelled in their natural colours and joined together by seventeen gold knots enamelled white. The Badge is pendent from the Collar.

THE STAR. Knights Grand Cross, Military Division, have a gold Maltese Cross superimposed on a silver flaming star of eight points. In the centre, on a blue-enamelled ground, are three Imperial Crowns in gold relief. This device is encircled by a red-enamelled band bearing the motto, with an outer wreath of

laurel branches joined at the stems with a scroll inscribed: 'ICH DIEN'.

THE STAR. Knights Grand Cross, Civil Division, have an eight-pointed star of silver with the same central device as the above on a silver field, and encircled by the motto on a red-enamelled band.

THE STAR. Knights Commanders, Military Division, have a silver cross pattée with the same centre device as the above.

THE STAR. Knights Commanders, Civil Division, have the same insignia as Knights of the Military Division, but without the laurel wreath.

THE BADGE, Military Division, consists of a gold Maltese Cross, enamelled white. Each point is ball-tipped and between the arms is a gold lion. In the centre of the cross the device consists of a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre, and three Imperial Crowns. This is surrounded by a circular band on which is the motto of the Order in gold letters. This band is again encircled by a wreath of laurel in green enamel, tied at the stems with a blue-enamelled scroll containing the words: 'ICH DIEN' in gold letters.

THE BADGE, Civil Division, is a gold filigree medallion, which consists of a band bearing the motto, and in the centre is a rose, thistle, and shamrock issuing from an Imperial Sceptre, and three Imperial Crowns; all enamelled in their natural colours.

Companions, Military or Civil, wear their Badges round their necks.


THE ROBES consist of a crimson surcoat and red mantle, white satin vest and breeches, white stockings and shoes, golden spurs, and a high-crowned hat adorned with a plume of white feathers.

Following the death of a G.C.B. the insignia must be returned, with the exception of the Star and Badge. Commanders promoted to


# ORDERS




THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER  
1348



PRELATE'S RIBBON



THE MOST NOBLE AND MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE  
1703



THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK  
1783



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH  
1725



THE ORDER OF MERIT  
1902



THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA  
1861



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE  
1818

## ORDERS

higher Classes must return the insignia of their grade.

G.C.B.'s and K.C.B.'s wear the ribbon of a C.B. in undress uniform.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Dean,  
The Genealogist,  
Blanc Coursier Herald,  
Bath King of Arms,  
The Registrar and Secretary,  
The Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod,  
and Brunswick Herald, and  
The Messenger.

### THE ORDER OF MERIT 1902

This coveted distinction was established by King Edward VII on June 26th, 1902, the date being that originally fixed for the Coronation. The Order was designed as conferring a special distinction on men in any department: war, science, literature, or art, without conferring a Knighthood. Membership is limited to twenty-four, with the addition of Foreign Honorary Members, the late Maréchal Foch being an eminent example. When the Order is awarded to officers of any of the three Services, the Badge has crossed swords between the arms of the cross.

#### INSIGNIA

A gold cross pattée convexed, enamelled red and edged blue. In the centre of the obverse are the words: 'FOR MERIT' on a blue-enamelled ground, encircled by a band of white-enamelled beads and a wreath of laurel. The cross is surmounted by a Tudor Crown. In the centre of the reverse is the Royal Cypher. The Badge of the Secretary of the Order has two crossed silver pens between the arms in lieu of crossed swords.

### THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE 1861

MOTTO: 'HEAVEN'S LIGHT OUR GUIDE'

The premier Order of the Indian Empire was instituted by Queen Victoria on February 23rd, 1861, and was extended in 1866, 1875, 1897, 1903, and 1911. The Order is conferred on British subjects, Native Princes, and Chiefs, for conspicuous services rendered to India. The Viceroy is Grand Master of the Order. There are three Classes: Grand Commander, Knight Commander, and Commander.

#### INSIGNIA

THE COLLAR is of gold, adorned and enamelled in natural colours with an Heraldic Crown, five red and white roses, six lotuses, and ten pairs of palm branches.

THE BADGE is an oval onyx cameo containing a bust of Queen Victoria, diademed and facing left, surrounded by a sky-blue enamelled band inscribed with the motto of the Order and two lotuses at the bottom. This band is encircled on its inner and outer edges with pearls, and on the rim of the whole are four arabesques distributed at the top, bottom, and two sides. Surmounting the top of the whole medallion is a five-pointed star of diamonds.

THE STAR is a gold disc with flaming rays issuing from the centre, in which is a five-pointed star of diamonds surrounded by a sky-blue enamelled band inscribed with the motto of the Order.

THE MANTLE is of light blue satin lined with white silk and tied with a cord of white silk with silver and blue silk tassels, and a representation of a Star. On the left side is an embroidered representation of the Star.

K.C.S.I.'s wear the Badge round the neck on a ribbon two inches wide and have a Star similar to the G.C.S.I., but of silver.

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C.S.I.'s wear the Badge round the neck on a ribbon one and a half inches wide.

In undress uniform all Classes wear the ribbon of a C.S.I.

The Order consists of the Sovereign, Grand Master (The Viceroy of India), 36 G.C.S.I.'s (18 British and 18 Native), 85 K.C.S.I.'s, and 170 Companions.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Secretary (in India),

The Registrar (the Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood).

## THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE 1818

MOTTO: 'AUSPICIUM MELIORIS AEVI'

Instituted by King George III on August 12th, 1818, the Order was originally established to commemorate the placing of the Ionian Islands under British protection. At first the Order was conferred on natives of these islands, and also of Malta, and such other of His Majesty's subjects holding high positions and commands in the Mediterranean. After the extension of the Order in 1887 it was conferred for valuable services rendered by any person in either Colonial or foreign affairs. The Order has three Classes: Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Commanders. The Chapel is in the South Aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral.

### INSIGNIA

THE COLLAR, of gold, consists of alternate lions and Maltese Crosses in white enamel and

of the letters 'S.M.—S.G.', with two winged lions in the centre of the Collar, each holding a book, and seven arrows.

THE STAR (G.C.M.G.) is formed of seven silver rays with a gold ray between each and, superimposed, a Cross of St. George in red enamel. In the centre is a representation of St. Michael encountering Satan within a blue-enamelled band bearing the motto.

THE STAR (K.C.M.G.) is a silver eight-pointed star with the Cross of St. George overlaid in red enamel and the same central device as the above.

THE BADGE is a gold seven-armed and white-enamelled Maltese Cross, edged gold and surmounted by the Imperial Crown. In the centre of the obverse is the Archangel St. Michael encountering Satan, and on the reverse a representation of St. George on horseback encountering a dragon within a blue-enamelled circle on which the motto of the Order is inscribed. The Badge is worn by Grand Cross Commanders pendent from either the Collar, or attached to a broad ribbon which is worn over the right shoulder.

THE MANTLE is of Saxon-blue satin lined with scarlet silk tied with cords of blue, scarlet silk, and gold, with the Star of the Order embroidered on the left breast.

THE CHAPEAU is of blue satin, lined with scarlet and surmounted by white and black ostrich feathers.

In undress uniform Knights Grand Cross, and Knights Commanders, wear the ribbon of Companions of the Order.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Prelate,

The Chancellor,

The Secretary and King of Arms.



# ORDERS

## THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE 1878

MOTTO: 'IMPERATRICIS AUSPICIIS'

The institution of this Order by Queen Victoria, on January 1st, 1878, was effected to commemorate her proclamation in the previous year of assuming the title 'Empress of India'. In the years 1886, 1887, 1897, 1909, and 1911 the Order was extended. It consists of three Classes, the Governor-General being ex-officio Grand Master. The Classes are: Grand Cross of the Indian Empire (G.C.I.E.), Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (K.C.I.E.), and Commander of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.).

### INSIGNIA

THE COLLAR is of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in pride proper, Indian roses, and in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole connected by small chains.

THE STAR consists of ten silver rays forming the ten points of a star, with gold rays between the silver rays. In the centre, on a gold ground, is the effigy of Queen Victoria surrounded by a purple band inscribed in gold letters with the motto of the Order and surmounted by a gold Imperial Crown.

THE BADGE is a gold five-petalled rose enamelled crimson with a green barb between each petal. In the centre is the effigy of Queen Victoria on a gold ground, surrounded by a purple and gold-edged band bearing the motto in gold letters.

THE MANTLE is of purple satin lined with white silk, and fastened with a white silk cord with gold tassels, and on the left side an embroidered Star of the Order.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Secretary (in India),

The Registrar (the Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood).

## THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER 1896

MOTTO: 'VICTORIA'

This Order was established by Queen Victoria on April 23rd, 1896. It was designed to give recognition for personal services rendered to the Sovereign. The Order comprises five Classes: Knights Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.), Knights Commanders (K.C.V.O.), Commanders (C.V.O.), and Members of the 4th and 5th Classes.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN may be regarded as a distinct class, and is bestowed on a few of the Knights Grand Cross at the personal discretion of the Sovereign.

### INSIGNIA

THE COLLAR consists of octagonal pieces, each containing a gold roll on a blue-enamelled ground, alternating with oblong frames for the inscription: 'VICTORIA - BRITT. REG - DEF. FID - IND. IMP' in white enamel.

THE STAR for Knights Grand Cross is an eight-pointed silver chipped star, with a facsimile of the Badge of the Order superimposed in the centre, but without the Imperial Crown.

THE STAR for Knights Commanders is a silver faceted Maltese Cross, with the Badge in frosted silver instead of gold and white enamel.

THE BADGE is a white-enamelled Maltese Cross of eight points, in the centre of which is an oval medallion enamelled crimson with the Cypher, 'V.R.I.', in gold. This is surrounded by a blue-enamelled ribbon with the name, 'VICTORIA', in gold letters, and surmounting the whole is an Imperial Crown.

The Badges of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes are similar, but diminish in size. The Badge of the 5th Class is of frosted silver.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE MANTLE is of dark blue satin edged with red silk and with white silk lining.

The insignia of the Order, with the exception of the Collar, may be retained by relatives after the death of the holder. The insignia of the lower Classes must be returned on promotion to a higher Class.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Chancellor and Secretary, who are respectively the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Affiliated to the Order are the gold, silver, and bronze medals known as the Royal Victorian Medals, which are described elsewhere.

## THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1917

MOTTO: 'FOR GOD AND THE EMPIRE'

This Order was instituted on June 4th, 1917, by King George V. It was designed to reward British and Allied subjects who had rendered services of a conspicuous character, but which did not come within the category of services for which the other Orders are usually conferred. The Order is divided into Civil and Military Divisions, each with five Classes for men and women. The Military Division embraced all commissioned, warrant, and subordinate officers, or persons employed under the Admiralty. Likewise commissioned, warrant, and subordinate officers and persons employed under the War Office, Air Ministry, or under Administrative Headquarters of Dominions or Overseas Forces, as well as all Nursing Services, are eligible, on recommendation, to have this Order conferred upon them.

The five Classes are as follows:

### MEN

Knights Grand Cross (G.B.E.)  
Knights Commanders (K.B.E.)  
Commanders (C.B.E.)  
Officers (O.B.E.)  
Members (M.B.E.)

### WOMEN

Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.)  
Dames Commanders (D.B.E.)  
Commanders (C.B.E.)  
Officers (O.B.E.)  
Members (M.B.E.)

The insignia of the Military Division is the same as that of the Civil Division. The only distinction between the Divisions being that the ribbon of the former has a narrow red stripe in the centre.

### INSIGNIA

THE STAR of the Men's Civil, and the Military Division G.B.E., is an eight-pointed fluted star of silver, the top and bottom points being longer than the other six. In the centre is a medallion with a representation of Britannia seated on the left of the field. In her right hand is a trident, and her left arm is stretched out towards the sea; and above the sea is a radiant sun. Surrounding the medallion is a crimson-enamelled band inscribed 'FOR GOD AND THE EMPIRE' in gold letters.

THE STAR for K.B.E., and D.B.E., is the same, but of a different design to the above. It is eight-pointed, but the top and bottom rays, and two lateral rays, have longer points than the oblique rays. The medallion and the surrounding band is the same as described above.

THE BADGE is a silver-gilt cross patonce enamelled pearl-grey. The medallion contains a representation of Britannia as described above, and surrounded by a crimson-enamelled band inscribed with the motto. Surmounting the Cross is an Imperial Crown.

# ORDERS

The Badge of the 4th Class is silver-gilt without enamel and smaller in size; and the Badge of the 5th Class is entirely of silver.

Affiliated to the Order is a Silver Medal which is awarded to individuals whose services, while deserving recognition, fall below the character of services for which the Order is conferred. On the obverse of this medal is a representation of Britannia surrounded by a circle and motto, and on the reverse is the Imperial Cypher.

In the case of D.B.E., C.B.E., O.B.E., and M.B.E., ladies wear their Badges suspended from a bow of ribbon one and three-quarter inches wide on the left breast.

## THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR 1917

MOTTO: 'IN ACTION FAITHFUL,  
AND IN HONOUR CLEAR'

This Order, which consists of one Class only, was instituted on June 4th, 1917. Neither title, nor precedence, is conferred by it. The purpose of its institution was to reward service of a conspicuous character and of national importance. Women are eligible for the conferment of this distinction, and of the first seventeen persons who received this honour four were women. When the Badge is worn it is suspended by the ribbon round the neck by men, and by women on the left shoulder from a bow. The Order is limited to a membership of fifty.

### INSIGNIA

THE BADGE consists of an oblong gold plaque upon which is embossed a representation of an oak tree with a shield bearing the Royal Arms hanging from a branch. On the right of the tree is a mounted Knight in armour carrying a spear. By ornamental attachments the plaque

is secured to an oval band of blue enamel bearing the motto of the Order in gold letters. The whole device is surmounted by an Imperial Crown in gold, and the cap of the crown is enamelled red.

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER 1886

MOTTO: NONE

This coveted Military Decoration was instituted by Queen Victoria on September 6th, 1886, to reward meritorious service in war. A recipient must belong to one of the three Services, Naval, Military, or Air, and hold a commission. The Order is awarded for mention in the despatches of either an Admiral, or General Officer Commanding, for meritorious service in the field. Bars are awarded for additional recommendations following the first award. In undress uniform the ribbon is surcharged with a silver rose, for each Bar.

It is of importance to state in what precedence holders of this Order stand in relation to other Orders. According to the Warrant: 'It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after our Order of the Indian Empire, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedence next to, and immediately after, the Companions of our said Order of the Indian Empire.' By a more recent decree, the Distinguished Service Order now takes precedence immediately after the Companions of Honour.

### INSIGNIA

THE BADGE is a gold and white-enamelled curved-limbed cross pattée. In the centre of the obverse, within a green-enamelled laurel wreath, is an Imperial Crown, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath, the Royal

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Cypher. Both the Crown and Royal Cypher are of gold. The Cross is suspended by a small ring attached to the top arm, above which is a gold clasp ornamented with laurel.

### THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA 1837

This Order was instituted by Queen Victoria on April 8th, 1837, as a reward for native officers of the ranks of Subadar and Jemadar, for long and faithful service. There are two Classes. The 1st Class is limited to 100 Subadars, who receive an additional allowance of 2 rupees a day. The 2nd Class is likewise limited to 100 native officers who receive the addition of 1 rupee a day to their pay. Members of the 1st Class are accorded the title of 'Sirdar Bahadoor', and Members of the 2nd Class the title of 'Bahadoor'.

#### INSIGNIA

THE BADGE of the 1st Class is a gold octagonal plaque with eight equidistant plain rays with round extremities, between which are groups of slightly shorter rays with pointed extremities forming a serrated edge. Between the two top points of the plain rays the plaque is surmounted by an Imperial Crown. In the centre of the plaque is a sky-blue enamelled medallion on which is a gold lion, and surrounding the medallion is a band of dark blue enamel with the words 'ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA' in gold letters, and surrounding this band is a wreath of laurel in gold.

THE BADGE of the 2nd Class is smaller and similar to the above, but is without the Imperial Crown, and the enamel of the medallion is dark blue instead of light blue.

Recipients of both Classes wear their Badges round the neck. The original ribbon was sky-blue, as shown in the illustration, but in 1838 the ribbon was changed to crimson.

### THE INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT 1887

Instituted by Queen Victoria on April 18th, 1887, this honour was designed to reward acts of conspicuous gallantry before the enemy by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Indian Army, and is reserved for native troops. There are three Classes.

#### INSIGNIA

1st Class. The Badge is an eight-pointed gold star. In the centre of the dark blue enamelled medallion are two crossed swords in gold surrounded by a dark blue enamelled band inscribed: 'REWARD FOR VALOUR' in gold letters. Outside this band is a gold laurel wreath. The Badge is suspended by means of a gold ring and clasp.

The 2nd Class Badge is similar. The star is silver, the medallion and surrounding band are dark blue, but the laurel wreath is gold.

The 3rd Class Badge is entirely of silver, but the medallion and surrounding band are of dark blue enamel.

### THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT 1862

This Family Order was instituted by Queen Victoria on February 10th, 1862, and consists of four Classes. It was conferred upon ladies as a mark of personal regard and favour. Although the Order was extended in 1884, no additional conferments have been made.

The 1st Class consisted of H.M. The Queen and Princesses of the English Royal Family, and foreign Queens, few of whom can now be living. The 2nd Class consisted of Royal ladies of less close relationship; and the 3rd and 4th Classes of ladies of the British nobility and Members of Her Majesty's Household.

# ORDERS



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE  
1878



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER  
1896



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE  
MILITARY DIVISION  
1917



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE  
CIVIL DIVISION



COMPANIONS OF  
HONOUR  
1917



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE  
ORDER WITH BAR  
1886



IMPERIAL SERVICE  
ORDER  
1902



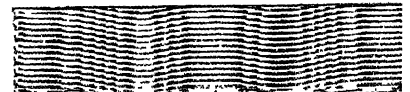
ORDER OF BRITISH  
INDIA  
ORIGINAL RIBBON



ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA  
1837



INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT  
1887



THE ROYAL ORDER OF  
VICTORIA AND ALBERT  
1862



THE ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER  
1815  
OBSOLETE



THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM  
1888

# ORDERS

## INSIGNIA

THE BADGES of the first two Classes consisted of an oval-shaped cameo of onyx, showing the busts of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, the whole set in diamonds for the 1st Class, and pearls for the 2nd Class.

The 3rd and 4th Class Badges are designed in the form of a monogram, 'V. & A.', set with jewels. The Badges were worn on the left shoulder attached to a bow of white watered ribbon.

## THE ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

1815

### OBSOLETE

This Order ceased to be conferred in this country after the death of King William IV. It was instituted by King George IV, when Prince Regent of England, on August 12th, 1815. The Order was intended to mark the event of the 101st anniversary of the accession to the English throne of the Elector, George Louis. Full particulars of this Order will be found in the German Section, under Hanover.

## THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA

1878

This Order was instituted by Queen Victoria on January 1st, 1878. Its establishment coincided with that of the Order of the Indian Empire to commemorate the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the title 'Empress of India'. The Order is confined to ladies and is awarded to British, as well as native, subjects who have merited distinction for devoted service for the advancement and benefit of India.

## INSIGNIA

THE BADGE is the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The Cypher is composed of diamonds, turquoises, and pearls. The Badge is worn on the left shoulder suspended from a bow of the ribbon shown in the illustration. The similarity of the ribbon to that of the ribbon of the Order of the Saviour, Greece, should be noted. The Greek Order was established in 1833 and has, therefore, a prior claim to this design.

## THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER 1902

Instituted by King Edward VII on August 8th, 1902, the year of his Coronation, this Order was designed to reward members of the Administrative Staff, and branches of the Civil Service. In 1912 the Order was extended so that, in addition to the Home Services, the honour might be conferred upon members of the Indian Civil Service, including natives, as well as the Dominions and Colonies. There is also a Medal awarded by this Order conferred upon those who are ineligible to receive the Order, and whose length of service on retirement has been deserving of recognition. The ribbon for both the Order and Medal is the same.

## INSIGNIA

THE BADGE for men is a seven-pointed silver star surmounted by the Imperial Crown. In the centre of the star, which is gold, is the Royal Cypher surrounded by a gold band inscribed: 'FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE'. The lettering is in dark blue enamel.

THE BADGE for women consists of a silver laurel wreath surrounding the medallion containing the Royal Cypher, and the band inscribed as above. The ribbon is worn as a bow on the left shoulder.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

1888

As an international lay confraternity, this Order dates back to its establishment in Jerusalem, and Acre, for the relief of crusaders and protection of pilgrims, in 1099. It later became sovereign in Rhodes and Malta, where the Knights kept galleys to attack the Barbary Corsairs and prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean from 1530 to 1798. In the latter year the Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon. In England the Commanderies were dissolved with the monasteries. The Order was re-established by Queen Victoria in 1888. The first two Grand Priors were King Edward VII and King George V, while Princes of Wales.

The Officers of the Order are:

The Grand Prior,  
Sub-Prior, and  
Chancellor.

Members of the Order are graded as follows:

Bailiffs Grand Cross,  
Dames Grand Cross,  
Knights of Justice,  
Dames of Justice,  
Knights of Grace,  
Dames of Grace,  
Commanders (Brothers),  
Commanders (Sisters),  
Officers (Brothers),  
Officers (Sisters),  
Serving Brothers,  
Serving Sisters,  
Chaplains.

### INSIGNIA

THE STARS. The Grand Prior has a plain white-enamelled Maltese Cross surmounted by a gold Imperial Crown.

The Sub-Prior has the same as the above,

except that the Cross is surmounted by the coronet of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

The Prelate's Star, as Bailiff Grand Cross, is surmounted by a gold mitre.

Bailiffs Grand Cross wear a plain Maltese Cross enamelled white, three and a half inches in diameter, set in gold without embellishment.

Knights of Justice wear the same as the above, except that in the four angles of the Cross are alternately lions passant gardant, and unicorns passant, in gold.

Knights of Grace the same as the above, set in silver with the lions and unicorns in silver.

Associate Members wear the insignia of the Grade to which they belong suspended by a black watered ribbon with a narrow white stripe in the centre.

The Donat's Badge is the same as for the Knights of Grace, except for the top arm of the Cross, which is omitted, and in lieu thereof is an ornamental eye by which the Cross is suspended by the same ribbon as used by Associate Members. The Badge of Serving Brothers and Sisters is an enamelled disc showing, on a black field, the Badge of the Order in white enamel, set in silver, and furnished with a silver link for suspension.

### MANTLES

The Mantle of the Sovereign has a train and is of black velvet lined with white silk. The Badge, twelve inches in diameter, is of white silk embellished in gold, and surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The Mantle of the Grand Prior is similar, but without the train and Imperial Crown.

For Bailiffs Grand Cross the Mantle is of black silk, and the Badge, twelve inches in diameter, is of white linen embellished in gold-coloured silk.

SOPRA-VEST. Under the Mantle a Sopra-Vest may be worn by Bailiffs Grand Cross, Knights of Justice, and Grace. It consists of a long coat of thin black cloth buttoning close round the neck and down one side falling to the ankles. On the centre of the breast is sewn a Maltese Cross of white cloth twelve inches in diameter.

## ORDERS

The following medals have been instituted and awarded by the Order, particulars of which will be found under the class of award to which they belong.

‘THE LIFE-SAVING MEDAL’, see under Life-Saving Medals.

‘SERVICE MEDAL’, see under Medical Decorations.

‘SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEDAL’, see under Medical Decorations.

### BARONETS OF SCOTLAND BADGE 1629

MOTTO: ‘FAX MENTIS HONESTAE GLORIA’

Instituted by King Charles I on November 17th, 1629. In the above year the Baronets of Scotland were authorized by a Royal Sign Manual to wear and carry about their necks ‘an orange tawny ribbon whereon shall be pendent in an escutcheon argent, a saltire azure with an Imperial Crown above the escutcheon, and enclosed with the motto in an oval band’. The Scottish Baronets, often called ‘of Nova Scotia’ because, when first instituted by King Charles I, each Patent carried a grant of 16,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia, with extensive privileges in that Colony. After the Union of Scotland, in 1707, the Baronets of this country properly charged their arms with the Ulster Badge, being created Baronets of the United Kingdom. No Baronets of Scotland have been created since 1707, and of Ireland since 1801. Later Baronets are of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom.

### THE BARONETS’ BADGE 1929

Established by King George V, April 13th, 1929. The terms of the Warrant disclose the intention of instituting this distinctive Badge for Baronets of the United Kingdom. ‘Whereas we, having taken into Our Royal Consideration certain circumstances humbly represented unto us and being desirous of enhancing the state and dignity of the aforesaid Hereditary Degree of Baronet, have thought fit to grant and prescribe a Badge which may be worn by Baronets other than the aforesaid Baronets of Scotland.

‘Now know Ye that we of Our Princely Grace Special Favour and Mere Motion have for Ourselves Our Heirs and Successors given and granted and do by these Presents give and grant unto all Baronets other than Baronets of Scotland Our Royal Licence and Authority that they may henceforth upon all appropriate occasions wear round their necks a Badge as hereinafter described . . . “a shield of the Arms of Ulster, viz. on a silver field a left hand gules, surmounted by an Imperial Crown enamelled in its proper colours, the whole enclosed by an oval border embossed with gilt scrollwork having a design of shamrocks, and of roses and thistles combined, for those Baronets who were created Baronets of England, of Ireland, and of Great Britain respectively, and for all other Baronets other than Baronets of Scotland a design of roses, thistles and shamrocks combined, such badge to be suspended from an orange riband with a narrow edge of blue on both sides, the total breadth of the riband to be one inch and three quarters, and the breadth of each edge to be one quarter of an inch”.’



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# DECORATIONS

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## IMPERIAL MEDAL OF INDIA 1877

Instituted by Queen Victoria, January 1st, 1877, this decoration was conferred in gold and silver to commemorate the Queen's assumption of the title 'Empress of India'. The medal is round, and shows on the obverse a bust of Her Majesty wearing her Imperial Crown, and the legend: 'VICTORIA, 1 JANUARY 1877'. The reverse bears the inscription: 'EMPRESS OF INDIA', also in Persian and Hindustani.

## KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL 1900

Instituted by Queen Victoria, on April 10th, 1900, this decoration is confined strictly to India, and is regarded as one of the most coveted in the Empire. It is awarded to any person, irrespective of race, sex, occupation or position who shall have rendered conspicuous service to the public interest and advantage in India. The medal is issued in gold, 1st Class, and in silver, 2nd Class. The design is an oval medallion surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The obverse bears the Imperial Cypher in the centre, and is surrounded by a chased ornamental border in the form of a wreath, and on the reverse a display of flowers, in the centre of which is a scroll inscribed: 'KAISAR-I-HIND'. The surrounding border is inscribed: 'FOR · PUBLIC · SERVICE · IN · INDIA', with a spray of flowers at the bottom of the band. The Badge is worn attached by a bow of the ribbon, and worn on the left shoulder by ladies, and by men it is worn on the breast as with other medals.

## THE MEDALS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

These medals may be regarded as a 6th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. They are conferred in gold, silver, and bronze upon those who have rendered personal services to the Sovereign. The medals have on the obverse a bust of the reigning Sovereign, and the usual titular legend, and on the reverse, on an oval cartouche, the Imperial Cypher surmounted by scrolls. Below are the words: 'ROYAL VICTORIAN MEDAL'. The present medals are without the Imperial Crown; those of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII are surmounted by crowns.

## MEDALS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE 1919

On December 29th, 1922, a medal was instituted for each Division: Military and Civil, 'FOR GALLANTRY', and 'MERITORIOUS SERVICE'. These awards consist 'of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle, and the motto of the Order with, upon the exergue, the words "FOR GALLANTRY", or "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE", and on the reverse the Imperial Cypher'. When the medal is awarded for gallantry the clasp is ornamented with laurel leaves, and with oak leaves for meritorious service.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

# JUBILEE : CORONATION : COMMEMORATIVE : AND ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDALS

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE AND DIAMOND JUBILEE MEDALS 1887-97

Medals in gold, silver, and bronze were struck to commemorate the fiftieth and sixtieth anniversaries of the reign of Queen Victoria. Recipients of the Jubilee Medal, 1887, were issued with a Bar bearing the date '1897', to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. The obverse gives the bust of Queen Victoria and the legend: 'VICTORIA D. G. REGINA ET IMPERATRIX F.D.' The head faces left, is diademed and veiled. In the centre of the reverse is the inscription: 'IN - COMMEMORATION - OF THE - 50TH (or 60TH) YEAR OF THE - REIGN OF QUEEN - VICTORIA - 21 JUNE 1887 (or JUNE 20TH 1897)'. Above the inscription is an Imperial Crown, and surrounding the inscription a garland of roses, thistles, and shamrocks. These medals were bestowed upon members of the Royal Family, Royal Guests, the Royal Household, Officers Commanding Guards of Honour lining the route of the Royal procession, and Naval Officers Commanding H.M. Ships at the Spithead Review.

The bronze medal was awarded to a selected number of soldiers and sailors who took part in the Naval and Military Celebrations at which the Queen was present. Similar medals to the above were awarded to civilians who took a prominent part in the Jubilee Celebrations, but these were suspended by a distinctive ribbon.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE AND DIAMOND JUBILEE POLICE MEDALS 1887-97

These medals, in silver and bronze, were awarded to officers and constables of the City of London, and Metropolitan Police. The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria. On the reverse is an oak wreath and Imperial Crown, and within the wreath the words: 'JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA', and outside the wreath either 'CITY OF LONDON POLICE', or 'METROPOLITAN POLICE', and below the dates, '1887' or '1897'.

A bronze medal suspended by the same ribbon was awarded to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and the Royal Irish Constabulary who were on duty during the Royal visit in 1900. The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria with the usual legend, and the reverse has the figure of Hibernia and a view of Kingstown Harbour and the date, '1900'.

### KING EDWARD VII FAMILY CORONATION MEDAL

The Secretary, Privy Purse Office, disclaims the existence of a King Edward VII Family Coronation Medal, although the ribbon illustrated has for some reason been associated with this title.

## DECORATIONS



IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE  
CROWN OF INDIA  
1878



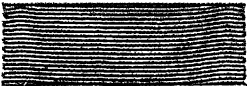
IMPERIAL MEDAL  
OF INDIA  
1877



BARONETS OF SCOTLAND  
BADGE  
1629



BARONET'S BADGE  
1929



KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL  
1900



MEDALS OF THE ROYAL  
VICTORIAN ORDER



MEDALS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE  
MILITARY



CIVIL



JUBILEE MEDALS  
1887-1897



JUBILEE MEDALS  
CIVIL



JUBILEE MEDALS  
POLICE



KING EDWARD'S FAMILY  
CORONATION MEDAL



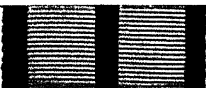
CORONATION MEDAL  
1902



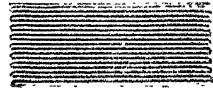
CORONATION MEDAL  
CIVIL



CORONATION MEDAL  
POLICE  
1902



KING EDWARD'S  
DURBAR MEDALS  
1903



KING EDWARD'S VISIT  
TO IRELAND  
1903



CORONATION MEDALS  
GEORGE V.  
1911



CORONATION MEDAL  
POLICE  
1911



KING GEORGE'S VISIT  
TO IRELAND  
1911



KING EDWARD'S MEDAL  
FOR ARTS AND SCIENCES  
1902



QUEEN VICTORIA'S  
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD  
MEDAL



KING GEORGE'S  
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD  
MEDAL

## LIFE-SAVING MEDALS



ALBERT MEDAL GOLD  
(SEA)  
1866



ALBERT MEDAL GOLD  
(LAND)  
1866



ALBERT MEDAL  
(SEA)  
OLD 2ND CLASS RIBBON



ALBERT MEDAL  
(LAND)  
OLD 2ND CLASS RIBBON

## DECORATIONS

### KING EDWARD VII CORONATION MEDALS

1902

Struck in silver and bronze, these medals bear on the obverse the effigies of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Coronation robes, crowned, and facing right. On the reverse is the Royal Cypher, 'E. R. VII', with a crown above, and the date, 'JUNE 26TH, 1902'. These medals are oval and have a raised ornamental rim. The conditions of awarding the medals were almost identical to those of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

### KING EDWARD VII CORONATION CIVIL MEDALS

These medals, without a crown, and round, were awarded to Civilian Officials attending the Coronation, and were issued with the distinctive ribbon shown in the illustration.

### KING EDWARD VII POLICE CORONATION MEDALS

These medals were struck in silver and bronze, and conferred according to rank on all members of the police on duty during the Coronation ceremonies and processions through London. The same medal with the words: 'ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE' or 'METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE', were given to members of these services on duty for the same occasion. The obverse of the medals shows the head of the King with the usual legend. On the reverse is the inscription: 'CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. 1902', and the words: 'METROPOLITAN POLICE'.

### KING EDWARD VII DELHI DURBAR MEDAL

This medal was struck in gold, silver, and bronze, and awarded to officers, civil officials, soldiers, and civilians who took part in the Delhi Durbar. The obverse bears the bust of King Edward and the words: 'EDWARD VII DELHI DURBAR 1903'. On the reverse is an inscription in native characters which, translated, reads: 'BY THE FAVOUR OF THE LORD OF DOMINION, EDWARD THE SEVENTH, EMPEROR OF INDIA'.

### KING EDWARD VII COMMEMORATIVE VISIT TO IRELAND

Members of the police forces, and others whose services on this occasion merited recognition, received silver and bronze medals. The obverse gives the bust of the King with the usual legend, and on the reverse is the legendary figure of Hibernia with a representation of the Royal Yacht entering Kingstown Harbour. At the feet of Hibernia are a harp, rose, and shamrock, with the date, '1903', below.

### KING GEORGE V CORONATION AND DELHI DURBAR MEDALS

Struck in silver only, this medal was awarded under much the same conditions as the Medals of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and King Edward's Coronation were conferred. The obverse shows the busts of King George and Queen Mary facing left, and crowned, within a wreath of laurel. The reverse shows the Imperial Cypher surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and the date, '22 JUNE 1911', is placed below the Cypher.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Durbar Medal is somewhat larger than the Coronation Medal, and has a slightly different design. The ribbon for both medals is the same.

### KING GEORGE V POLICE CORONATION MEDAL

This medal was struck in silver only, and has on the obverse a bust of the King crowned and robed, facing left, and the legend: 'GEORGIUS V. REX ET IND. IMP'. On the reverse is an Imperial Crown within an ornamental circle, and the inscription reads: 'METROPOLITAN POLICE', or, 'CITY OF LONDON POLICE', and the date, '1911'.

### KING GEORGE V COMMEMORATIVE VISIT TO IRELAND

This medal was awarded in the same way as King Edward's Medal was granted on a similar occasion. It has not been possible to obtain particulars of this medal. The ribbon illustrated is authentic.

### KING EDWARD VII MEDAL FOR ARTS AND SCIENCES 1902

This medal was instituted by King Edward in 1902. It was conferred on only a few persons, and discontinued to be awarded in 1906. The medal is of silver and has the same obverse as

the Coronation Medal, which gives the effigies of their Majesties, with the words added on each side: 'ALEXANDRA - EDWARD VII'. On the reverse are symbolical figures, and the words: 'FOR SCIENCE-ART-AND MUSIC'.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL

This medal was instituted by Queen Victoria as a reward for 'Long and Faithful Service' for the servants of the Royal Household. The medal is round, and of silver. On the obverse is a bust of the Queen facing left, crowned and veiled, and on the sides of the circumference are the words: 'VICTORIA - REGINA'. Attached to the top of the medal are the following devices: a rose between two leaves, above which is the Queen's Cypher, 'V.R.I.', surmounted by a Tudor Crown. Above the Crown is a straight bar ornamented with laurel leaves. In the centre of the reverse the recipient's name is inscribed, surrounded by a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles.

### KING GEORGE V ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEDAL

This medal is of silver, and has on the obverse the head of His Majesty facing left, and the inscription round the circumference: 'GEORGIUS V. BRITT: OMN: REX. ET IND: IMP'. In the centre of the reverse is inscribed: 'FOR - LONG - AND - FAITHFUL - SERVICE', surrounded by a wreath of laurel. The medal is surmounted by the King's Cypher, and a Royal Crown attached to a plain suspension bar.

# DECORATIONS

## LIFE-SAVING MEDALS

### THE ALBERT MEDALS

1866

These highly-prized medals were instituted by Queen Victoria on May 7th, 1866. They are conferred in recognition of deeds of extreme heroism performed in the act of saving life at sea or on land. On June 5th, 1905, a 2nd Class was added for the purpose of rewarding such cases of heroism which did not fulfil the requirements specified in the terms of the original warrant for the award of the 1st Class. In the United Service Institution Museum, Whitehall, specimens may be seen of the 2nd Class Medals, suspended by the narrow ribbons which were originally issued with the Medals of the 2nd Class. From the time of the institution of the 2nd Class in 1905, the medals of the two Classes were known as follows:

Albert Medal, 1st Class, Sea. Gold.

Albert Medal, 1st Class, Land. Gold.

After August 1917 the above designations were changed to:

The Albert Medal in Gold (Sea).

The Albert Medal in Gold (Land).

The Medals of the 2nd Class were to be known as:

The Albert Medal (Sea).

The Albert Medal (Land).

The gold medals have distinctive ribbons, blue stripes for Sea, and dark red for Land. The narrow ribbons are those of the original issue for the 2nd Class, and the wider ribbons are the amended, and present regulation patterns.

The Badges of the 1st Class consist of a bronze garter, oval, and inscribed with raised gold letters: 'FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA'. In the centre, on a dark blue enamelled ground, is a monogram of the initials 'V' and 'A' in gold, superimposed on

a gold anchor, and surmounting the whole is a bronze crown. The Badge for saving life on land is similar to the above, but is enamelled crimson; the anchor is omitted, and the inscription reads: 'FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE ON LAND'.

The 2nd Class Badges are the same as the above, but entirely of bronze.

Recipients of these medals are entitled to the initials 'A.M.' after their names.

### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDALS FOR LIFE-SAVING

This Society was established in 1774, in London, 'for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation'. Dating from the above year, the Society conferred two medals in silver and bronze, of the same design as rewards for life-saving. The silver medal being awarded in consideration of the greater risks having been performed by the salvors, than the risks incurred by the salvors to whom the lesser award—the bronze medal—was conferred. From 1774 to 1869 the size of these medals was considerably larger than the medals for campaigns, but was reduced by the Society after 1869.

### THE STANHOPE GOLD MEDAL 1873

On February 18th, 1873, a new medal was instituted to serve as a memorial to, and to be called after, the late Captain Chandos Scudamore Stanhope, R.N. At a Committee Meeting of the Society on the above date, the sum of £400 was placed at the disposal of the Society

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

on the condition that the Committee would agree to 'grant annually a gold medal for the case of the greatest gallantry during the year to be called the "Stanhope Medal".' The Stanhope silver and bronze medals of the Royal Humane Society are all of the same design, which is as follows: The obverse of the medals shows the figure of an infant blowing a torch for the purpose expressed in the legend inscribed above: 'LATEAT SCINTILLUA FORSAN' (Peradventure a little spark may yet lie hid). Beneath the figure of the boy is the following inscription: 'SOC LOND IN RESUSCITAT INTERMORTUORUM. INSTIT MDCCLXXIV', the abbreviation of, Societas Londini in Resuscitationem Intermortuorum Instituta 1774. The reverse shows a civic wreath, the Roman reward for saving life. Within the wreath is the abbreviated inscription 'VIT-OB. SERV-D.D. - SOC. REC-HUM' (Vitam ob Servatam Dono Dedit Societas Regia Homana), translated, The Royal Humane Society presented this gift for saving life. Above the wreath is inscribed the following words: 'HOC PRETIUM CIVE SERVATO TULIT' (He has obtained this reward for saving a citizen's life).

The Royal Humane Society is the only Society that has been granted the privilege of permitting recipients of its medals to wear both the medals, as well as the ribbons, on the uniforms of His Majesty's Services. These, however, are worn on the right breast. Until 1921 the ribbons for the silver and bronze medals were the same, but in the above year a new design of ribbon for the silver medal was introduced. The three medals of the Society have now their distinctive ribbons.

### THE BOARD OF TRADE LIFE-SAVING MEDALS

These medals, in silver and bronze, are granted by the Board of Trade in recognition of associated efforts of rescue. The obverse gives the effigy of the reigning Sovereign and the

Royal Cypher, accompanied by the dedication: 'AWARDED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE'. The reverse gives the scene of a man clinging to a spar and waving to a lifeboat which is coming to his rescue. Also a man supporting a rescued seaman, and a woman and child on a rock.

### FOREIGN OFFICE MEDALS

Four medals are awarded by the Board of Trade, subject to the recommendation of the Foreign Office, to foreigners for saving or rescuing the lives of British subjects at sea. The medals are struck in gold for officers, and silver for men. On the obverse is the head of the reigning Sovereign with the usual legend. The reverse consists of a wreath of oak leaves containing one of the following alternative inscriptions surmounted by a crown:

'PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR SAVING THE LIFE OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.'

'PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.'

'FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR GALLANTRY AND HUMANITY.'

'PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR ASSISTING A BRITISH VESSEL IN DISTRESS.'

### MEDALS OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM FOR SAVING LIFE

1874

The first of these medals was instituted in 1874, and was awarded for gallantry in saving life. Its use was discontinued after 1888, when it was superseded by a medal of another design.

The first medal, which is round and of

## DECORATIONS



ALBERT MEDAL  
(SEA)



ALBERT MEDAL  
(LAND)



R.H.S. STANHOPE  
GOLD MEDAL  
1873



R.H.S. SILVER MEDAL  
1774



R.H.S. BRONZE MEDAL  
1774



BOARD OF TRADE  
MEDAL



FOREIGN OFFICE  
MEDAL



ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM  
MEDAL  
1874



NATIONAL LIFEBOAT  
INSTITUTION'S MEDAL  
1824



THE EDWARD MEDAL  
1907



KING'S POLICE MEDAL  
1909



KING'S POLICE MEDAL  
FOR GALLANTRY  
1933



SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION  
OF LIFE FROM FIRE  
1843



SHIPWRECKED MARINERS  
MEDAL  
1839



LLOYD'S LIFE-SAVING  
MEDAL  
1836



L.C.C. MEDAL FOR  
BRAVERY



LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK  
H.S. MEDALS  
(SEA)



LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK  
H.S. MEDALS  
(FIRE)



LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK  
H.S. MEDALS  
(LAND)



O.B.E. MEDAL FOR  
GALLANTRY



R.H.S. AUSTRALASIAN  
LIFE SAVING MEDAL



CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL  
N.F.B.A.  
1929



LIFE SAVING MEDAL  
R.S.P.C.A.  
1909

### NAVAL AND MILITARY DECORATIONS FOR VALOUR, GALLANTRY, DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT, AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE



VICTORIA CROSS  
NAVY  
1856



VICTORIA CROSS  
ARMY  
1856



VICTORIA CROSS



VICTORIA CROSS  
WITH BAR



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE  
CROSS  
1901-1914



CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY  
MEDAL  
1855



CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY  
MEDAL  
1929



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE  
MEDAL  
1914



## DECORATIONS

silver, has on the obverse a Maltese Cross in relief, with the inscription: 'AWARDED BY THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND'. On the reverse is a sprig of the plant of St. John's wort with two intertwined ribbons inscribed: 'JERUSALEM, ACRE, CYPRUS, RHODES, MALTA', and on the field: 'J.S. & A.B. WYON' 'FOR SERVICES IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY'.

The second medal, conferred after 1888, has on the obverse the Cross of the Order, and within two concentric circles round the circumference the inscription: 'FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY', with a small star in the centre of the top circumference to mark the beginning and end of the inscription. The reverse shows a sprig of the herb of St. John's wort, with a ribbon bearing the words: 'JERUSALEM, ENGLAND', the whole surrounded by the words: 'AWARDED BY THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND'.

### THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION'S MEDALS

1824

This Institution was founded on March 4th, 1824, and incorporated in 1860. His Majesty The King is Patron, and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales is President. Medals in gold, silver, and bronze are awarded by the Institution to 'persons whose humane and intrepid exertions in saving life from shipwreck on our coasts are deemed sufficiently conspicuous to merit those honourable distinctions'. The obverse gives a bust of His Majesty King George V, by Bertram MacKennal, Esq., A.R.A. Double legend: 'ROYAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION. FOUNDED 1824. INCORPORATED 1860. GEORGE V. PATRON'. Reverse: three seamen in a lifeboat, one of whom is seen in the

act of rescuing an exhausted mariner from the waves: 'LET NOT THE DEEP SWALLOW ME UP' 'W. WYON MINT'.

### THE EDWARD MEDALS 1907

These medals, in silver and bronze, were instituted by King Edward in 1907, and were originally awarded for acts of heroic bravery displayed by miners and quarrymen in saving, or attempting to save, the lives of others endangered in mines and quarries within the King's Dominions. In 1909 the award was extended to such subjects who saved, or attempted to save, the lives of others endangered in the course of industrial employment. These medals were originally known as 'The Edward Medals, 1st and 2nd Class', but in 1917 the names were changed to 'The Edward Medal in Silver' and 'The Edward Medal'. In both cases the obverse bears the Royal effigy with the usual legend. There are alternative designs for the reverse, since the extension of the awards for industrial cases of bravery. For miners and quarrymen the reverse shows a miner rescuing a stricken comrade, with the words: 'FOR COURAGE'. The design of the first industrial medal of 1909 showed a man supporting a beam about to fall on a fellow workman. In 1911 this unsatisfactory design was replaced by the better design of a female figure holding a wreath, and the words: 'FOR COURAGE', with the outline of a manufacturing town in the distance.

### THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL 1909

Instituted by King Edward VII in 1909, and awarded to officers of the Police Forces in Great Britain and the Dominions for 'Conspicuous Gallantry' and 'Distinguished Service'. The medal is of silver, and bears the

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Sovereign's effigy and usual titular legend on the obverse, and on the reverse a watchman leaning on a sword and bearing a shield inscribed: 'TO GUARD MY PEOPLE'. In the background is a fortified city. In December 1933 the King commanded that when the medal is awarded for Gallantry, the words 'FOR GALLANTRY' shall be inscribed on the reverse, otherwise the inscription shall read: 'FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE'. For the India Police Medal, see India.

### THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE MEDALS

1843

Medals of silver and bronze were instituted by the Society in 1843 for gallantry in saving life from fire. The obverse has two branches of oak encircling the legend: 'THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE', and below, the year '1843'. The reverse depicts a group of persons representing the scene of a rescue from fire.

### THE SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S MEDALS

1839

This Society was established in 1839, and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1850. Medals of gold and silver are awarded for 'heroic and praiseworthy exertions to save life from shipwreck on the high seas, or on the coasts of India and the Colonies'. Both medals have the same design. In the centre of the obverse are two oval medallions, the left of which bears the bust of Horatio Lord Nelson, and the right has a three-masted ship. The

medallions are surmounted by sprays of laurel, above which is a crown supported by the Union Jack left, and the Society's flag right. On the extreme left a figure is seen standing by a capstan looking at a vessel through a telescope. On the extreme right is another capstan, and in the distance a vessel. The lower third of the face gives the scene of a shipwreck with two men standing on a raft, and a sinking vessel in the distance. The clasp is a well executed representation of two dolphins. The reverse bears round the circumference the motto of Nelson: 'ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY', and in the centre: 'PRESENTED FOR HEROIC EXERTIONS FOR SAVING LIFE FROM DROWNING JOB XXIX: 13'.

### LLOYD'S MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA

1836

At a General Meeting, on September 21st, 1836, medals of silver and bronze were instituted and authorized. Both medals are by Wyon, and are of the same design. The obverse depicts a scene from the *Odyssey*, and represents the rescue of Ulysses by Leucothoe. In the top circumference are the words: 'LEUCOTHOE NAUFRAGO SUCCURRIT'. The reverse consists of an oak chaplet within which is the legend: 'OB CIVES SERVATOS'. Round the top circumference are the words: 'PRESENTED BY LLOYDS'. In 1926 the silver medal was presented to a woman for the first time, the recipient being Miss Ethel Langton, who maintained the lighthouse lamp in perfect order for three days during the absence of her father and mother, who were unable to return to the lighthouse owing to the severity of the storm. During the three days Miss Langton was without food. The medal is inscribed: 'MISS ETHEL LANGTON, ST. HELEN'S FORT LIGHT. 20TH TO 23RD MARCH, 1926'.

## DECORATIONS

### LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL'S MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

The date of the institution of this medal is not available. On the obverse is the figure of a female seated, with her right arm extended and resting on the top of a plaque, and in her hand a chaplet of laurel. On her head is a mural crown. The inscription on the plaque reads: 'AWARDED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR BRAVERY'. The reverse shows a fire engine drawn by two spirited horses. In the exergue are the words: 'LONDON FIRE BRIGADE'. The medal is suspended by a scroll clasp.

### LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDALS 1839

On different dates this Society established medals in gold, silver, and bronze, in recognition of the following specific acts:

1. In 1839: For heroism and gallantry in saving life at sea. The obverse shows the scene of a man on a raft in the act of rescuing two drowning persons. Round the top circumference are the words: 'LORD SAVE US WE PERISH'. The reverse has a sea bird with extended wings holding in its beak a sprig of laurel, surrounded by a chaplet of oak leaves. Round the circumference are the words 'LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY', and in the exergue the date, '1839'.

2. In 1882 the Society instituted medals struck in gold, silver, and bronze, for gallantry in saving life from fire. The obverse shows a fireman descending the stairs of a burning house with one child on his back and another

under his right arm. Below the fireman kneels the figure of the mother with her arms outstretched towards the children. In the exergue are the words: 'FOR BRAVERY IN SAVING LIFE'. The clasp is of the ornamental scroll pattern.

3. In 1894 the Society established medals for gallantry in saving life on land. The obverse gives a cross pattée in relief, which has in the centre of its medallion a crown within branches of oak and laurel surrounded by a plain ring. The inscription round the circumference reads: 'FOR BRAVERY IN SAVING LIFE 1894'. The reverse is the same as the preceding medals. The medals are fitted with a small rigid ring, and suspended by means of a V-shaped hook in the centre of a straight clasp embossed with two branches of laurel.

It should be noted that the ribbon of the medals awarded for saving life at sea is of a brighter blue than the ribbon of the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal. Also, the ribbon of the medal for saving life on land is almost identical to the ribbon of the London County Council's Medal for saving life at fires. It would be difficult to detect any difference unless the ribbons were seen together, but when compared, the L.C.C. Medal has lighter red stripes.

### NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL 1929

This medal was established in 1929, and is awarded to members of Fire Brigades for rescuing life at fires. The design is a seven-pointed bronze star which has in its centre the badge of the Association (an eight-pointed star and Union Jack within a garter); surrounding this badge is a circle of rope, and the inscription: 'CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY'. The medal is

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suspended by means of a chain of three small round links, and a straight clasp bearing the letters: 'N.F.B.A.'.

### ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS LIFE-SAVING MEDAL 1909

This medal was instituted in 1909, and is awarded in recognition of bravery displayed

in the attempt to rescue an animal or animals from perilous positions, and at grave risk to the rescuer. Such an award indicates a high degree of humanitarianism. The medal is of silver and has on the obverse the figure of a woman seated surrounded by animals, and in the exergue the initials 'R.S.P.C.A.'. In the centre of the reverse are the Royal Arms, and below 'FOR - ANIMAL - LIFE SAVING'. Round the circumference is: 'ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS'. The medal is suspended by a clasp of the scroll pattern, and at the top of the ribbon is a straight bar inscribed: 'FOR HUMANITY'.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY DECORATIONS FOR VALOUR : GALLANTRY : DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE

### THE VICTORIA CROSS 1856

On February 5th, 1856, during the Crimean War, Queen Victoria instituted the most coveted distinction any sailor, soldier, or airman, can have conferred upon him. More than this: the Victoria Cross takes precedence of all Orders.

The first to win the Cross was Charles David Lucas. During a bombardment by the Russians a live shell fell on H.M.S. *Hecla*, the ship in which Lucas was serving as mate. Although on the point of exploding, it was seized by Lucas and thrown overboard. As a narrative, the tale is soon told, but the magnificent presence of mind, self-sacrifice, and gallantry, which undoubtedly saved the lives of many, was the type of deed which has won this Cross of bronze. There seems to be a prevalent idea that the Victoria Cross was not extended to

the Army until a later date. This idea is not borne out by the terms of the original Warrant. This Warrant, dated January 29th, 1856, provides that 'The Queen has been pleased by an instrument under her Royal Sign Manual . . . to institute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated "The Victoria Cross". . . . Whereas we, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of warrant and petty officers, seamen and marines in Our Navy, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers in Our Army. . . . We have instituted and created a new Naval and Military Decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the officers and men of our Military Services.'

The first recipients of the Victoria Cross

## DECORATIONS

(Army) were: Robert James Lindsay (afterwards Lord Wantage), James McKechnie, John Simpson Knox, William Reynolds, Luke O'Connor, and Edward W. D. Bell. The occasion was the Battle of Alma. The date on which Charles David Lucas won his Cross was June 21st, 1854, whereas the Cross was not instituted until February 1856.

The first Cross awarded to a member of the Royal Air Force was won by Second Lieutenant W. B. Rhodes-Moorhouse, who bombed the railway junction of Courtrai on April 26th, 1915. Unfortunately, owing to his injuries, he did not live to enjoy this coveted honour, which was awarded posthumously. It was due to King Edward that it was decided to grant the honour posthumously: this extension took place in 1902. On August 4th, 1914, King George V ordained that posthumous awards may be publicly presented to the next-of-kin by His Majesty in person.

In 1911 it became possible for the first time for Indian native troops to win this distinction, but the opportunity to do so did not arise until the Great War, when Sepoy Khudadad, of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, was the first native to win the Cross.

It appears that, in the original Warrant, provision was made respecting the possibility of an individual, having already won the Victoria Cross, performing on another occasion an act which would entitle him to the Cross a second time. The first to receive the Cross twice was Lieutenant A. Martin Leake, R.A.M.C., who won his first Cross when acting as Surgeon-Captain in the South African Constabulary, at Vlakfontein, on February 8th, 1902, and again on November 8th, 1914, near Zonnebeke. The only other holder of a Bar to the Victoria Cross was the late Captain Noel Chavasse, who gained his first Cross at Guillemont, and the Bar later in the same year.

From 1856 to the Great War, the blue and crimson ribbons had been used to distinguish between the Crosses awarded to the Army and Navy. Owing, however, to other decorations

of a considerably lower grade using crimson ribbons, such as 'The Order of British India' and the 'Long Service and Good Conduct Medal' for the Army, and also that the Royal Air Force was not in existence when the original Warrant was framed, it was felt some change was needed. It was, therefore, resolved to abolish the blue ribbon for the Navy and retain the crimson ribbon for all three Services, and that, when the ribbon is worn on undress uniform without the Cross, the ribbon should be surcharged with a miniature replica of the Cross. And further, in the event of a Bar having been won, the recipient should be entitled to add another replica Cross to the ribbon. Thus two Crosses on the ribbon denote that the wearer has won this supreme decoration twice. When the Cross is worn, a Bar bearing the date and occasion of the incident, the name and Regiment of the recipient, is added.

The decoration consists of a bronze cross pattée, with double raised borders. Superimposed in the centre of the obverse is a Royal Crown surmounted by a lion passant gardant crowned. Below the Royal Crown is a scroll inscribed: 'FOR VALOUR'. The reverse has likewise raised edges, and in the circle in the centre the date is given of the act for which the Cross was awarded. The Cross is suspended by a rigid link and a V which forms part of a clasp ornamented with two branches of laurel. The reverse of the clasp has the name of the recipient, his rank, Ship, or Regiment, engraved in gold letters.

The following analysis shows the number of Victoria Crosses awarded in each campaign from 1856 to 1914, and the total number awarded between the above years in forty-three campaigns.

CAMPAIGN	YEARS	NO. AWARDED
Crimea and Baltic	1854-5	111
Indian Mutiny	1857-9	182
South African War	1899-1902	78
Zululand	1879	23
Afghanistan	1878-80	16

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CAMPAIGN	YEARS	NO. AWARDED
New Zealand	1860-1, 1863-6	15
India, N.W. Frontier	1897-8	11
China	1860-2	8
Basutoland	1879 and 1881	6
Boer War	1880-1	6
Somaliland	1902-3	6
Little Andaman Island	1867	5
Ashantee	1873-4	4
Sudan	1884	4
Omdurman	1898	4
Persia	1856-7	3
Japan, H.M.S. <i>Euryalus</i>	1864	3
Egypt	1882	3
N.W. India, Hunza-Nagar	1891	3
N.E. India, Bhootan	1864-5	2
Matabeleland	1896	3
N.W. India, Umbeyla	1863	2
Abyssinia	1867-8	2
Burma	1889	2
Ashanti	1900	2
China	1900	2
Canada	1866	1
West Africa, Gambia	1866	1
N.E. India, Looshai	1871-2	1
Perak	1875-6	1
Beloochistan	1877	1
S. Africa, Kaffir War	1877-8	1
India, Naga Hills	1879-80	1
Nile Expedition	1884-5	1
N.E. India, Manipur	?	1
West Africa, Gambia	1892	1
Burma	1893	1
Chitral	1895	1
Khartoum, Gedarif Kassala	1898	1
Crete	1898	1
Nigeria	1903	1
Tibet	1903-4	1
Great War	1914-20	579
	TOTAL	<u>1101</u>

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS 1901

This decoration was originally instituted by King Edward as 'The Conspicuous Service Cross', 'for recognising meritorious or distinguished services before the enemy', by warrant officers, midshipmen, naval cadets, clerks, and

assistant clerks of His Majesty's Fleet. No person was eligible for nomination unless his name had been mentioned in despatches. On October 14th, 1914, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty announced that King George had resolved to supersede the Conspicuous Service Cross by a new decoration to be known as 'The Distinguished Service Cross'. This new award was to be extended to all Naval and Marine officers below the rank of Lieutenant Commander 'for meritorious or distinguished services not sufficient to warrant the appointment of such officers to the Distinguished Service Order'.

The design consists of a silver cross pattée convexed. The obverse bears the Imperial Cypher of the reigning Sovereign, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and surrounded by a raised circle. The reverse is plain. Bars are awarded for subsequent acts: these are convexed with rounded extremities. The ribbon worn on undress uniform is surcharged with a silver rosette, denoting that the wearer has twice been awarded the Cross.

## THE CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL 1855

The institution of this medal was in 1855, and originally intended for the Crimean War only. It was re-instituted in 1874, since when it has been available for all subsequent wars. The medal is awarded to petty officers and men of the Royal Marines for acts of conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy. It is of silver, round, and bears on the obverse the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in Naval uniform with the usual titular legend, and on the reverse, in the centre: 'FOR-CONSPICUOUS-GALLANTRY', in raised letters, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and flanked by branches of laurel tied at the stems.

In 1921 the ribbon of this medal was

## DECORATIONS

changed to that of the Naval General Service Medal (1793–1840), in order to distinguish it from the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross, which it was thought to resemble too closely. It would have been better to have left the old Naval General Service Medal ribbon untouched, and created a new design by adding a third stripe in the centre.

Bars are awarded for subsequent acts, and silver rosettes are added to the ribbon as prescribed for previous decorations to denote subsequent Bars.

### THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL 1914

Instituted on October 14th, 1914, to be awarded for courageous service in war by petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines who 'may at any time show themselves to the fore in action, and set an example of bravery and resource under fire, but without performing acts of such pre-eminent bravery as would render them eligible for the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal'.

The obverse bears the effigy of King George V in Naval uniform, with the legend: 'GEORGIUS V, BRITT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP', and the reverse the inscription, 'FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE', surmounted by the Imperial Crown and encircled by a wreath of laurel. Bars are awarded for subsequent acts, and the ribbon is surcharged with a rosette or rosettes, according to the number of Bars.

### THE MILITARY CROSS 1914

Instituted on December 31st, 1914, this decoration is conferred upon officers in the Army of the rank of Captain, and below that rank, and warrant officers in the Army, Indian

Army, and Colonial Forces. The award is subject to the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War.

The Badge consists of a silver cross with narrow straight limbs which widen at the extremities. On each extremity is an Imperial Crown. In the centre is the Royal Cypher, 'G.R.I.'. The reverse is plain and reserved for the name of the recipient, and other particulars to be engraved. The Cross is suspended by means of small links attached to a straight clasp. Bars for subsequent acts are awarded, and rosettes added to the ribbon.

### THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL 1845

Next to the Victoria Cross, this medal is undoubtedly the most coveted. It was instituted during the Crimean War, in 1845. It is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men of the Army for gallantry in action, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. The institution of this decoration replaced the old 'Meritorious Service Medal', and carries with it a gratuity of £20 on discharge, or an addition of 6d. per day pay. Bars are awarded for similar acts of gallantry, and a silver rose is worn on the ribbon of undress uniform.

The Victorian medal, of silver, had on the obverse a trophy of arms consisting of cannon, muskets, shot, helmets, a drum, and standards, arranged round a shield bearing the Arms as displayed on the Royal Standard. This medal is the work of Pistrucci, the Chief Engraver at the Mint. The Edwardian and Georgian medals bear the effigies of these Sovereigns in Field Marshal's uniform on the obverse, and on the reverse, in embossed letters, the words: 'FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD'. The medal is suspended by a scroll clasp, and the Bars bear the dates of subsequent acts.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE MILITARY MEDAL

1916

This decoration was instituted by King George V, in April 1916, and is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, for associated and individual acts of bravery, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Field.

The medal is round, and of silver. On the obverse is the effigy of the Sovereign with usual titular legend, and on the reverse the dedication: 'FOR BRAVERY IN THE FIELD', surmounted by the Imperial Cypher and Crown, and encircled by branches of laurel tied at the stems with a bow-knot. The medal is suspended by a scroll clasp. Bars for subsequent acts are awarded. These are ornamented with a spray of leaves, and silver rosettes are worn on the ribbon.

## THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

1845

This medal was originally instituted by Queen Victoria in 1845, in which year it was granted to the Army, and to the Royal Marines in 1849, accompanied by an annuity of £20. According to the amended regulations, the medal is now granted to 'Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who are recommended for the grant in respect of gallant conduct in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action against the enemy, or in saving, or attempting to save, the

life of an officer or soldier, or for devotion to duty in a theatre of war'.

The Victorian pieces bear Wyon's effigy of the Queen, and the modern striking, the King's profile. The Army medal shows His Majesty in Field Marshal's uniform, and the Naval medal in Admiral's uniform, and a truncated bust for the Air Force medal. The reverse consists of a circular wreath surmounted by the Imperial Crown, within which is the dedication: 'FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE'.

The medal is of silver, and is suspended by a scroll clasp. These medals are also awarded to the Dominion and Colonial Forces, but have the name of the Dominion or Colony added to the inscription on the reverse.

## INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

1907

This decoration was instituted in 1907 by King Edward VII, and extended by amendments on July 6th, 1917. It is conferred upon Indian commissioned, and non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Regular Forces, the Reserve of the Indian Army, Militia, Military Police, and Imperial Service Troops, employed under the Indian Government. The amendment of July 1917 extends the award to Indian non-combatants engaged on field service. Bars for further service are granted. The obverse shows the effigy of the reigning Sovereign with the usual legend, and the reverse, within a laurel wreath, has the dedication: 'FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE'.



## DECORATIONS



MILITARY CROSS  
1914



DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT  
MEDAL  
1845



MILITARY MEDAL  
1916



MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL  
1845

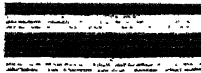
### ROYAL AIR FORCE DECORATIONS



DISTINGUISHED FLYING  
CROSS 1918  
OBSOLETE RIBBON



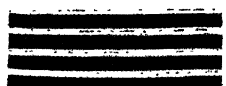
DISTINGUISHED FLYING  
CROSS  
RIBBON NOW USED



AIR FORCE CROSS  
1918  
OBSOLETE RIBBON



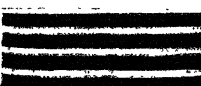
AIR FORCE CROSS  
RIBBON NOW USED



DISTINGUISHED FLYING  
MEDAL  
OBSOLETE RIBBON



DISTINGUISHED FLYING  
MEDAL  
RIBBON NOW USED



AIR FORCE MEDAL  
OBSOLETE RIBBON



AIR FORCE MEDAL  
RIBBON NOW USED



INDIAN DISTINGUISHED  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1907

### CAMPAIGN MEDALS



NAVAL GOLD MEDALS  
1794-1815



SPURIOUS RIBBON



SPANISH MEDALS FOR  
BAGUR AND PALAMOS  
1810



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE  
MEDALS  
1793 1840



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE  
MEDALS  
OLD RIBBON



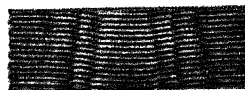
SWEDISH MEDAL FOR  
GLUCKSTADT  
1813-1814



HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDALS  
1778, 1793 1795



JAVA AND  
FIRST BURMAH MEDAL  
1824-1826



SERINGAPATAM MEDAL  
1808



SULTAN'S GOLD MEDAL  
FOR EGYPT  
1801



MAIDA MEDAL  
1806

## DECORATIONS

### ROYAL AIR FORCE DECORATIONS, 1918

With the Great War there came into existence a new branch of fighting service, originally known as 'The Royal Flying Corps', but subsequently designated 'The Royal Air Force'. As the work of this new arm came to be recognized as distinct in training and technique, and individual acts of airmen exceptional in bravery and devotion to duty, it was felt that decorations awarded to the other Services were not appropriate. Accordingly, four new decorations were instituted by His Majesty King George V, on June 3rd, 1918. Subsequent announcements, notably those which appeared in the *London Gazette*, No. 31674, dated December 5th, 1919, have amended and extended the regulations governing the grant of these coveted honours for exceptional bravery in war, and hardly less courage and resource in time of peace.

#### DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

This decoration is awarded to officers and warrant officers of the Royal Air Force, for valour, courage, or devotion to duty in active operations against the enemy. The Cross is an elaborate and beautiful design in silver. It is a cross flory, the upper arm terminating with a rose, the horizontal and base arms with bombs. The vertical arms are overlaid with a single-bladed propeller, and the horizontal arms with outspread wings. In the centre of the Cross is a Tudor rose charged with the initials 'R.A.F.', surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and encircled by a wreath of laurel. The ribbon is attached to a clasp ornamented by sprigs of laurel. The first ribbon shown is that of the original design, which was later changed to the diagonal stripes. Bars are

awarded, and rosettes are worn on the ribbon when the Cross is not worn. The Cross is suspended by means of a rigid link which is attached to a clasp of two branches of palm supporting a straight bar.

#### AIR FORCE CROSS

This decoration is awarded 'for acts of valour, courage, or devotion to duty whilst flying, though not in active operations against the enemy, and may also be granted to individuals, not belonging to our Air Force (whether Naval, Military, or Civil), who render distinguished service to aviation in actual flying'. The Cross is of silver, and consists 'of a thunderbolt in the form of a cross, the arms conjoined by wings, the base bar terminating with a bomb, surmounted by another cross composed of aeroplane propellers, the four ends inscribed with the letters "G.V.R.I.". In the centre a roundel, thereon a representation of Hermes mounted on a hawk in flight bestowing a wreath. On the reverse the Royal Cypher above the date, "1918". The whole ensigned by an Imperial Crown and attached to the clasp and ribbon by two sprigs of laurel'. Two ribbons are shown, the first, with horizontal stripes, was the original design, which was replaced by the diagonal stripes.

#### DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL

This decoration is granted to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Air Force for acts similar to those described under the Distinguished Flying Cross. In the words of

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

the Warrant, 'It is ordained that the Distinguished Flying Medal shall be of silver and oval-shaped, bearing Our Effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse, within a wreath of laurel, a representation of Athena Nike seated on an aeroplane, a hawk rising from her right arm above the words: "FOR COURAGE".' The whole ensigned by a bomb attached to the clasp and ribbon by two wings. Again two ribbons are shown, the first now obsolete, the second, with diagonal stripes, the correct regulation.

## AIR FORCE MEDAL

This medal is the counterpart of the Air Force Cross, and was instituted to reward non-commissioned officers and men, and individuals not belonging to the Air Force, for acts and services to aviation, similar to the conditions stated above governing the award of the Air Force Cross.

The medal is of silver, oval-shaped, and bears the Royal effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse, within a wreath of laurel, a representation of Hermes mounted on a hawk in flight bestowing a wreath. The whole ensigned

by a bomb attached to the clasp and ribbon by two wings. The illustrations show the obsolete and correct ribbons.

N.B. Bars are granted for each of the above decorations for similar acts, and a rosette is worn on the ribbon of undress uniform.

## ABBREVIATIONS

Recipients of each of the following decorations are entitled to use the initials of their respective decorations after their names:

D.S.C. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS  
C.G.M. CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY MEDAL  
D.S.M. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL  
M.C. MILITARY CROSS  
D.C.M. DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL  
M.M. MILITARY MEDAL  
M.S.M. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL  
D.F.C. DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS  
A.F.C. AIR FORCE CROSS  
D.F.M. DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL  
A.F.M. AIR FORCE MEDAL

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# CAMPAIGN MEDALS

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No record of British war medals could pretend to be complete that did not include those early examples of medallic awards connected with some of the most stirring events in English history which took place centuries before the award of Military medals became a recognized institution. That these medals were struck by order of the Sovereign or Parliament to commemorate battles, and reward the leaders of victorious forces, are reasons enough to give them pride of place in any compilation of such records.

## ARMADA MEDALS

### QUEEN ELIZABETH

Of the many medals known to have been designed and executed by order of Queen Elizabeth, to commemorate her victory over the Spanish Armada and the rout of Philip's galleons, only three are accepted as authentic fighting awards.

The first of these is an oval gold medal. The obverse shows a bust of the Queen, full face, wearing a high crown, necklace, pendants, a ruff open in the front, puffed sleeves, and jewelled. She holds a sceptre and orb. Round the rim is the legend: 'DITIOR IN TOTO NON ALTER CIRCULUS ORBE'. On the reverse is a bay tree standing uninjured by lightning, and a wind storm blowing upon an island inscribed: 'NON IPSA PERICULA TANGUNT'. On the island are buildings, monsters appear in the sea, and three ships are seen in the distance.

The second medal is much the same as the above: the sceptre and crown are missing; so, too, are the buildings on the island. On either side of the bay tree the letters 'E. R.' appear in the sky. This medal was cast in gold, silver, and copper.

The third variant, 1588, shows on the obverse the Queen facing left: her hair is

adorned with pearls, the ruff is very large, and she wears a profusion of jewellery. The legend runs: 'ELISABETH D.G. ANGLIE F ET H. REG'. The reverse shows the ark in waves, with the sun and rays through clouds, and the legend: 'SERVASTRANQUILLA PER UNDAE'. The medal is oval, and measures 1.75 inches, and was executed in silver only. The ark is an appropriate allusion to the flagship, which was named the *Royal Ark*.

## MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

### JAMES I

Although many medals were struck in this reign, none of them can be said with any certainty to have been awarded for military service, although it is known they were worn by soldiers. One medal may be mentioned as having served as a decoration for bravery, or meritorious service. The medal was of silver, and oval. On the obverse is shown a bust of the King, and the ark in a storm on the reverse. The obverse was cast in two different styles. The King is seen wearing a broad-brimmed hat trimmed with feathers in one, and in the other he is clad in armour. It is possible this last design may have been used as a Military decoration.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

To the reign of King Charles I belongs the distinction of conferring the first Military decoration for bravery. The actual Warrant authorizing this award fortunately exists, and gives unmistakable proof, not only of the terms of the award, but the character of the design.

### THE WELCH MEDAL

1643

#### CHARLES I

In recognition of the recovery of the Standards of the King's Regiment, at Edgehill, on October 23rd, 1642, King Charles I ordered a medal of the following design to be cast and conferred upon Sir Robert Welch, who was in command of a troop of horse, and responsible for the recapture of the King's Standards.

The medal is oval, and bears on the obverse the effigies of the King, and of Prince Charles, facing right. The legend reads: 'CAR REX. M.B. F. ET H. CAR PRINCEPS : R : '. The reverse shows the Royal Standard, and the legend: 'PER REGALE MANDATUM CAROLI REGIS HOC ASSIGNATUR: ROBERTO WELCH. MILITI. 1 JUNE 1643'.

### THE FORLORN HOPE

1643

The designation of this medal would appear to suggest from the wording of the Warrant, that the cause of the King could not be otherwise regarded than as a forlorn hope. The Warrant is too interesting and important to be omitted.

'CHARLES R. Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well: whereas we have received

information that those soldiers which have been forward to serve us in the Forlorn-hope, are not looked upon according to their merited valour and loyal service. We do, therefore, require that from henceforward the Commander-in-Chief both of Horse and Foot, which lead up to the Forlorn-hope upon whom also we mean to bestow special tokens of our princely favour, do signify in writing the names of those soldiers whom they find most forward in serving us, their King and country, that care may be taken to reward their deservings and make them specially known to all our good subjects. For which end we have thought fit to require Sir William Parkhurst, KT, and Thomas Bushell Esquire, Wardens of the Mint, to provide from time to time certain Badges of silver, containing our Royal image, and that of our dearest son, Prince Charles, to be delivered to wear on the breast of every man who shall be certified under the hands of their Commander-in-Chief. And we do, therefore, most straitly command that no soldier at any time do sell, nor any of our subjects presume to buy, or wear any of these said Badges, other than they to whom we shall give the same, and that under such pain and punishment as the Council of War shall think fit to inflict if any shall presume to offend against this our Royal command. And we further require the said Commanders and Wardens of our Mint to keep several registers of the names of those, and of their country, for whom they shall give their certificate. Given at our Court at Oxford, the 18th day of May, 1643.'

Unfortunately, owing to a fire at Oxford, in 1644, the registers were destroyed, and as no registers of a later date have been found, nor is any actual specimen of the medal known to exist, the above Warrant must suffice as evidence of the first intention to award all ranks for bravery, in the service of King and country.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

### THE FAIRFAX ENAMELS FOR NASEBY 1645

In acknowledgement of his services at the Battle of Naseby, and the defeat of the Royalist Forces, the House of Commons awarded valuable tokens to Sir Thomas Fairfax. These took the form of beautifully executed enamels. The first shows the House of Commons sitting. All the Members are covered with the exception of one man who stands behind the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is seen with the Mace on his left shoulder before the Bar of the House.

The second Enamel shows Sir Thomas Fairfax in armour mounted on a chestnut horse; he is hatless, and wears a blue scarf over his left shoulder. In the left field is a broken column standing on its base. On the right is a tree, overhead a blue curtain, and in the background a scene representing the Battle of Naseby, above which is a scroll in the sky with the words: 'SIC RADIANT FIDELES'.

A third Enamel gives a representation of the Battle of Naseby, and on a scroll in the sky are the words: 'NON NOBIS'.

### MEDAL OF PARLIAMENT FOR SEA SERVICE 1650

#### COMMONWEALTH

A medal, in gold, was presented to Captain Wyard, in command of *The Adventure*, for the repulse of an attack made upon him by six Irish frigates, while convoying four merchant vessels to Amsterdam. The ship's crew received medals in silver and bronze.

The obverse shows an anchor supporting the shields of England and Ireland, with a rope entwined round them, and the word 'MERUISTI' (Thou has merited) above. The reverse gives the scene of three ships in action, with four more in the rear. The inscription reads: 'SERVICE DON AGAINST SIX SHIPS, JULY Y XXXI & AUGUST Y, 1, 1650'.

A variant has the obverse as described above, while the reverse is as described for the Dunbar Medal.

### DUTCH MEDALS 1653

For Naval victories over the Dutch, between February and July 1653, Parliament ordered four different medals to be struck. It appears the chains to suspend these medals were unusually valuable, for the ones presented to Admiral Blake and Commander Monck were valued at £300, while those for Admirals Penn and Lawson were valued at £100 each. The obverse gives an anchor from which are suspended three shields bearing the arms of England with the Cross of St. George; the Cross of St. Andrew, for Scotland; and the Harp, for Ireland. The whole is encircled by a winding cable, and enclosed in a border of trophies. The reverse depicts a naval battle: the stern of one ship is inscribed with the name 'SIMON', and on the bows of another the initials 'T.S.'.

Four other pieces were struck, with chains valued at £40. These were conferred on flag-officers 'as a mark of Parliament's favour'. The obverse and reverse were the same as the above, but the border was a wreath of laurels, instead of trophies. Other medals were struck similar to the above, but without any border.

And lastly, medals were awarded to the men who stuck to the ship *Triumph*, commanded by Admiral Blake, when she took fire.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

These medals were the same as the last-mentioned pieces, except that they were engraved with the following inscription: 'FOR EMINENT SERVICE IN SAVING Y TRIUMPH FIERED IN FIGHT WH Y DUTCH IN JULY 1653'.

## LA HOGUE MEDALS

1692

### WILLIAM AND MARY

For the English victory over the Dutch and French, on May 21st, 1692, King William ordered medals to be struck for officers. The obverse bears the conjoined busts of William and Mary. The King is in chain armour, and his hair is worn long. The medal is inscribed with the legend: 'GUL: ET. MAR: D.G.M.B.F. ETH: REX ET REGINA'. The reverse shows a naval battle with the *Soleil Royal* in flames. The legend reads: 'NOX NULLA SECUTA EST', and in the exergue: 'PUGN NOV: INT ANG ET FR. 21 MAY 1692'. (Naval action between England and France.) The medal is circular, and measures 1.95 inches, in gold and silver.

## CULLODEN MEDALS

1716

### GEORGE II

For the defeat of the Scotch, medals in gold, silver, and bronze were struck. The medals are oval, and have the profile of the Duke of Cumberland on the obverse. The reverse shows Apollo laureated leaning upon his bow, and pointing to the dragon wounded by his arrow. The legend reads: 'ACTUM EST ILICET PERIIT' (The deed is done; it is over, he has perished). In the exergue is: 'PROEL COLID AP XVI, MDCCXVI'. These medals possess an additional interest for the reason that loops were provided for suspension, and a ribbon of crimson with green borders was issued.

## NAVAL GOLD MEDALS

1794-1815

### GEORGE III

Valuable gold medals were awarded to officers who had taken part in Naval actions between 1794 and 1815. These were struck in two sizes: the larger, for Admirals, were two inches in diameter; and for Flag-Officers below the rank of Admiral the medals were one and a third inches in diameter. Amongst the actions for which these medals were awarded, the 'Glorious First of June' should be mentioned, as, without doubt, Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet off Ushant, on June 1st, 1794, was responsible for their institution. On the obverse is seen an antique galley with the figure of Britannia standing, and her right foot on a helmet. In her left hand she holds a spear, and behind her is the Union Shield. On the prow of the galley is the figure of Victory seen placing a wreath on the head of Britannia. The reverse has a wreath of oak which encircles the name of the recipient, and the action for which the medal was conferred.

The obverse of the smaller medals is the facsimile of the above, but on the reverse the oak wreath is omitted. Both sizes were mounted with a ring and clasp. Two ribbons are shown. The first is the correct design according to the official specifications. The second ribbon is defective owing to the border stripes being a pale mauve. This defect is due to the manufacturer having copied the colour tones from a piece of old ribbon which had faded with age.

## DAVISON'S MEDALS

1798

As a token of gratitude for having been appointed the Agent for prizes taken in the Battle of the Nile, by Lord Nelson, Alexander Davison caused medals to be struck in gold,

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

silver, and bronze at his own expense, and presented to all who had taken part in this action, which was fought in Aboukir Bay on August 1st, 1798, resulting in the rout of the French. The medals are without mountings, are circular, and give on the obverse the figure of Hope standing on a rock in the sea, with an olive branch in her right hand. With her left hand she supports an oval shield on which is the bust of Lord Nelson, surrounded by the words: 'EUROPE'S HOPE, AND BRITAIN'S GLORY'. Behind is an anchor. The legend reads: 'REAR-ADMIRAL, LORD NELSON OF THE NILE'. The reverse shows the French Fleet at anchor in Aboukir Bay, with the British Fleet advancing to the attack, and the setting sun to denote the time of day.

The inscription reads: 'ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS'. Exergue: 'VICTORY OF THE NILE: AUG 1. 1798'. And round the rim: 'A TRIBUTE OF REGARD FROM ALEXR DAVISON, ESQ, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.'

### TRAFALGAR MEDAL 1805

Strange to relate, but for the munificence and patriotic spirit of Matthew Boulton, of Birmingham, no medal would have been struck to reward those who took part in this historic action, and victory. On the Naval General Service Medal, which was not issued until many years after, by Queen Victoria, the Battle of Trafalgar figures on a Bar, with a host of others which were granted with this medal. Sad to relate, most of those who were entitled to the Naval General Service Medal had died long before the issue.

The obverse of Boulton's Trafalgar Medal shows a bust of Nelson in uniform facing left. The legend reads: 'HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON. K.B. DUKE OF BRONTE, ETC'. The reverse presents the scene of the Battle

of Trafalgar. The legend 'ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY' appears on a scroll, and in the exergue: 'TRAFALGAR OCT 21. 1805'. Round the rim is inscribed: 'FROM M. BOULTON. TO THE HEROES OF TRAFALGAR'.

### SPANISH MEDALS FOR BAGUR AND PALAMOS 1810

Medals in gold and silver were given by Spain to certain officers and men of the ships *Ajax*, *Kent*, and *Cambrian*, in recognition of their services in effecting the French evacuation of Catalonia.

The obverse shows the arms of Great Britain and Spain conjoined and crowned, supported by the flags of the two Kingdoms. Below is the legend 'ALIANZA ETERNA'; the whole is encircled by a wreath of laurel. On the reverse is 'BAGUR: 10 DE SETIEMBRE: PALAMOS: 14 DE SETIEMBRE: 1810', surrounded by the words: 'GRATITUD DE ESPANA A LA INTERPIDEZ BRITANICA'.

A specimen of a silver piece is to be seen in the Museum of the United Service Institution, Whitehall. The ribbon illustrated is reproduced from a genuine piece of the original issue.

### NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1793-1840 VICTORIA

This medal, and its counterpart, 'The Military General Service Medal', were the first of the kind designed to reward all who had taken part in Naval actions, engagements, and other specified services over a definite period. Although the period was between the years 1793



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

and 1840, the medal was not sanctioned by Queen Victoria and issued until 1848. No less than two hundred and thirty Bars were granted with this medal. Recipients, therefore, received their medals with Bars, either bearing the names of battles, the names of vessels engaged in minor actions, or the words: 'Boat Service', followed by the date, and in some cases with a date only. To give the full list would be beyond the scope of this work, but such lists may be found in most of the publications dealing with British Medals. Mention is due to some of the Bars which bear the names of battles of renown for which medals should have been awarded.

The medal is round, and of silver, and shows on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria crowned, and on the sides of the circumference the legend: 'VICTORIA - REGINA'. The reverse shows Britannia on the back of a sea-horse: in her right hand is a trident, and in her left a spray of laurel. There is no legend on this face. Two ribbons are shown, both of which are genuine. The first illustration is a reproduction of a piece of ribbon of recent manufacture, and the second illustration shows a reproduction of a piece of the original issue, which is soiled and faded. This explains how the second ribbon shown for the Naval Gold Medals must have been copied from a piece of the original issue, similarly soiled.

The following is a list of Bars which may be considered the most interesting and important:

'GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE', 1794; 'CAMPERDOWN', for the Battle of October 11th, 1797; 'NILE', for Lord Nelson's victory over the French, in Aboukir Bay, August 1st, 1798; 'COPENHAGEN', April 2nd, 1801; 'TRAFALGAR', October 21st, 1805; 'SHANNON WITH CHESAPEAKE', June 1st, 1813; 'NAVARINO', October 20th, 1827; and 'SYRIA', November 1840.

In addition to the above, a number of Bars were awarded to several Army officers and soldiers, for service with H.M. Ships. The

following may be mentioned: '1ST JUNE, 1794'; 'ST. VINCENT', September 14th, 1797; 'COPENHAGEN', April 2nd, 1801; 'ST. SEBASTIAN', August to September, 1813; 'ALGIERS', August 27th, 1815; 'NAVARINO', October 20th, 1827; and 'SYRIA', November 1840.

## SWEDISH MEDAL FOR GLÜCKSTADT

1813-14

This medal was presented by the King of Sweden to British officers who assisted at the reduction of the fortress of Glückstadt, 1813-14. The medal is the Swedish counterpart of the British Victoria Cross, and is described under Sweden.

Among the official records of Bars issued and authorized to be worn with the Naval General Service Medal, 1793-1840, we find a Bar awarded to the officers and men engaged in the capture of Glückstadt, in which fourteen vessels took part, inscribed: 'JANUARY 5TH 1814'.

A gilt electrotype copy of this medal was bequeathed as part of a large collection to the Victoria and Albert Museum, by the late James E. Fleming, F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon-Major 4th R.I. Dragoon Guards.

## THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MEDALS

To the East India Company is due the distinction and initiative of instituting medallic awards for campaigns, before their value and influence upon all ranks came to be recognized and adopted by the Government. The names and occasions associated with the Company's early medals belong to the most stirring and eventful incidents in the history of India.

# CAMPAIGN MEDALS



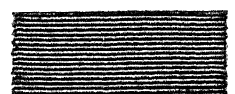
MILITARY GOLD MEDALS  
AND CROSSES  
1808-1813



MILITARY GENERAL  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1793-1814



WATERLOO MEDAL  
1816



ARMY OF INDIA  
MEDAL  
1799-1828



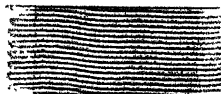
GHUZNEE MEDAL  
1839  
OBSOLETE RIBBON



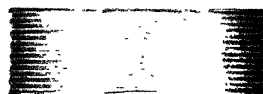
GHUZNEE MEDAL  
RIBBON NOW USED



SYRIAN CAMPAIGN  
MEDAL GOLD  
1840



SYRIAN CAMPAIGN  
MEDAL SILVER  
1840



JELLALABAD SCINDE  
CABUL ETC. MEDALS



CHINA MEDAL  
1841-1842



SUTLEJ MEDAL  
SIKH WAR  
1845



NEW ZEALAND MEDALS  
1860-1869



PUNJAB MEDAL  
1848-1849



INDIAN GENERAL  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1852-1895



SOUTH AFRICA  
KAFFIR MEDAL  
1853



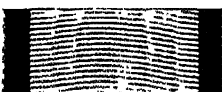
CRIMEA MEDAL  
1854



TURKISH CRIMEAN  
MEDAL



SARDINIAN CRIMEAN  
MEDAL



BALTIC MEDAL  
1856



INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL  
1857



CHINA MEDAL  
1857  
FIRST RIBBON



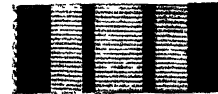
CHINA MEDAL  
1857-1860



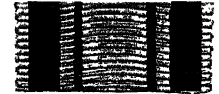
ABYSSINIA MEDAL  
1867-1868



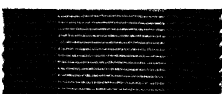
ABYSSINIA MEDAL



ASHANTI MEDAL  
1873-1874



SOUTH AFRICA  
ZULU MEDAL  
1877-1879



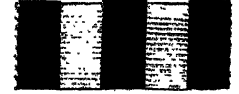
AFGHANISTAN MEDAL  
1878-1880



KANDAHAR STAR  
1880



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
MEDAL  
1880-1881



MEDAL FOR EGYPT  
1882-1889

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

### THE DECCAN MEDAL

1778

GEORGE III

In commemoration of the numerous engagements of the Bengal Army, against Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib, 1778–84, this medal was struck in gold and white metal. The obverse shows Britannia, and a trophy of arms. In her hand is a wreath which she extends in the direction of a fortress flying the British flag. On the reverse is an inscription in Persian, giving the date according to the Hegira era. The medal is suspended by a yellow silk cord, as shown in the illustration.

### THE MYSORE MEDAL

1793

This medal was awarded to native officers and men under the command of Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, and commemorates the encounters against Tippoo Sahib, in alliance with France and Turkey. The medals are struck in gold and silver, the latter in two sizes.

The obverse shows a Sepoy guarding the British Flag, and beneath his feet is the flag of the enemy. The reverse gives a wreath of laurel containing the inscription: 'FOR SERVICES IN MYSORE. A.D. 1791–2'. The medal is suspended by the yellow silk cord.

### THE CEYLON MEDAL

1807

This medal was authorized by the Company in May 1807, and commemorates the occasion when the Dutch lost the Island of Ceylon, in association with the French, against the English and Bengal troops. In 1795–6 Ceylon was captured by these British and Bengal forces, and has remained a possession of the

British Crown ever since. The obverse of the Medal consists of the simple inscription: 'FOR SERVICES ON THE ISLAND OF CEYLON A.D. 1795–6'. On the reverse the inscription in Persian announces that the medal is awarded for hostilities in Ceylon, and dated '1209–10'. Suspended by a yellow silk cord.

### RODRIGUEZ : BOURBON : AND MAURITIUS MEDALS

1810

Instituted in 1810, and struck in gold and silver, these medals were awarded for the part taken by native non-commissioned officers and Sepoys with the British forces in the capture of Rodriguez in 1809, and Bourbon and Mauritius in 1810. The medals were conferred only on the native troops. The obverse shows a Sepoy holding the British flag, and a musket, while beneath his feet is the French flag, and the sea in the background. The reverse has the inscription: 'RODRIGUES VI JULY. MDCCCIX. BOURBON VIII. JULY & ISLE OF FRANCE III DEC MDCCCX', and a Persian inscription within a wreath of laurel. The medal was suspended by a yellow silk cord.

### JAVA MEDALS

These medals were struck by order of the H.E.I.C., to commemorate the capture of Java, by the forces under Sir Samuel Achmuty, in 1811. They were struck in gold and silver. The obverse depicts a battle scene of a Sepoy regiment storming Fort Cornelis. Above the fort the Union Jack is hoisted, with the Dutch flag below. The reverse contains the inscription in Persian, signifying: 'Java conquered XXVI August MDCCCXI'. The ribbon for this medal is the same as for the Burmese Medal, 1824–6.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE NEPAL MEDAL 1814-16

The H.E.I.C. presented a medal in silver to their troops for operations against the Gurkhas in 1814-16. The obverse shows in the foreground a display of bayonets and cannon, and in the background are fortified hills. The reverse contains a Persian inscription which signifies that the award is the grant of Nawab Governor-General Bahadar, for meritorious service, with the Hegira date '1229-30'. Suspended by a yellow silk cord.

## THE COORG MEDAL VICTORIA

There appears to be some doubt whether this medal originated with the Government or the Honourable East India Company. It was awarded to native troops for their part in the suppression of Canara, in 1837. The obverse shows a Coorg, with a native knife in his right hand, and in his left a matchlock. The legend, which is round the circumference, is in Canarese characters. Translated, it reads: 'Mark of favour given for loyalty to the Company's Government in suppressing rebellion in the months of April and May 1837'. The reverse shows a trophy of Coorg arms and ornaments encircled by a wreath of laurel. The legend: 'FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT AND LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH COORG APRIL 1837'. The medals were struck in gold and silver. The medals of the officers were suspended by gold chains, and the native medals, of silver, by a cord.

N.B. The above medals have been grouped as belonging to a series granted by the Honourable East India Company, between 1778-1825 and 1837. With the exception of Seringapatam, no British soldier in the ranks received any medal for campaigns in India within the span of the above years.

## MEDALS FOR WEST OF INDIA AND GUZERAT 1778-84 AND CARNATIC 1780-84

These medals, in gold and silver, were presented by the Calcutta Government. The obverse shows the figure of Britannia seated on a trophy of arms: in her right hand she holds a wreath of laurel which is extended towards a fort, over which the British flag is flying. The reverse consists of an inscription in Persian. In the centre is: 'PRESENTED BY THE CALCUTTA GOVT IN MEMORY OF GOOD SERVICE AND INTREPID VALOUR. A.D. 1784 A.H. 1199'. And round the circumference: 'LIKE THIS COIN MAY IT ENDURE IN THE WORLD AND THE EXERTIONS OF THOSE LION-HEARTED ENGLISHMEN OF GREAT FAME VICTORIOUS FROM HINDOSTAN TO THE DECCAN BECOME EXALTED'. These medals were given to the large detachments of the Bengal Army, and the Carnatic Detachment, which took part in the campaign in the West of India, and Guzerat, and the South of India.

## SERINGAPATAM MEDAL 1808

The Fort of Seringapatam was first besieged by Lord Cornwallis in 1791, and again in the following year, the last occasion being in 1799. In commemoration of the defeat of the forces of Tippoo Sultan the H.E.I.C. awarded medals, which were struck in 1808. To native Princes they were given in gold, in silver-gilt to field-officers, in bronze to the British rank and file, and in tin to native troops. In this fight Tippoo Sultan was killed, and his ambition to drive the English from the East with the aid of the French came to nothing, owing

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

to the victory of General Lord Harris, who was in supreme command, and Wellesley, in command of the left brigade. The obverse shows the storming of the breach at Seringapatam, the sun is at the meridian, to convey the time of the assault. In the exergue, in Persian, the inscription, translated, reads: 'THE GOVT OF SERINGAPATAM THE GIFT OF GOD 4 MAY 1799'. On the reverse the British Lion is seen subduing the Tiger (Tippoo's emblem of his Government). In the background is a banner bearing, in addition to the Union Badge, the following words in Arabic: 'ASSUD-OTTA - UL - GHAULIB', signifying: 'THE LION OF GOD IS THE CONQUEROR'. On the ground below the Tiger are the initials 'C.H.K.'. In the exergue: 'IV MAY MDCCXCIX'.

From official records, it seems, a good deal of correspondence, and even controversy, took place on the subject of the ribbon. It appears that as many as three different ribbons were suggested: namely, crimson with blue border stripes; dull yellow; and plain red. In a portrait of Lord Harris he is shown wearing this medal suspended by a crimson ribbon with blue border stripes, which at the time seemed the only design for war ribbons the authorities were disposed to sanction and recognize. On the other hand, the Duke of Wellington's

medal—which, incidentally, was of silver—has a yellow watered ribbon, as shown in the illustration. The ribbon used by Lord Harris must have been one which was used for the Burmese Medal, 1824–6. The third ribbon mentioned in official correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government was of plain red, although there is no evidence that this was ever used.

### MEDAL FOR EGYPT

1801

On the return to India of the Indian Expeditionary Forces, under General Baird, in 1802, the grant of a medal for the H.E.I.C.'s troops was announced. The issue, however, did not take place until 1812. The obverse shows a Sepoy holding the Union flag in his right hand, and in the background is a camp. In the exergue, in Persian, is an inscription signifying: 'This medal has been presented in commemoration of the defeat of the French Army in Egypt, by the victorious and brave English Army'. The reverse shows a ship sailing towards the Egyptian coast. In the background is an obelisk and four pyramids. In the exergue: 'MDCCCI'.

## MILITARY GOLD CROSSES AND MEDALS

### THE MAIDA MEDAL

1806

GEORGE III

For the defeat of the French under General Regnier, in Calabria, on July 4th, 1806, by Sir John Stuart, King George III instituted a medal, in gold, to be struck and awarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, to officers commanding brigades, and battalions.

The obverse of the medal bears a laureated

head of the King facing left, with the legend: 'GEORGIUS TERTIUS REX', and on the reverse is Britannia casting a spear with her right hand, and on her left arm is the Union Shield. Above, the figure of Victory is seen flying, holding a wreath. In front of Britannia are the words: 'MAIDA IVL. IV. MDCCCVI'. Behind Britannia, the triquetra, the symbol of Sicily. The exergue has crossed-spears. The ribbon is of crimson, with narrow blue edges, as shown in the illustration.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE PENINSULAR MEDALS

1810

### REGENCY

Although the Peninsular War began in August 1808, with the Battle of Roleira, and did not terminate until after the Battle of Toulouse, on April 10th, 1814, it was decided towards the end of 1810 to award two medals in gold of different sizes but of similar design. The larger was conferred upon generals, and the smaller upon officers not below the rank of lieutenant-colonel. An additional interest attaches to these pieces as being the first British medals with Bars.

The obverse shows Britannia seated on a globe: in her right hand is a laurel wreath, and in her left a palm branch. A lion stands by her right side, and on her left is the Union Shield. The reverse consists of a wreath of laurel, encircling the name of the battle for which the medal was granted. The following is a list of the names of the battles inscribed on these medals, according to the service of recipients: 'ROLEIRA', 'VIMIERA', 'CORUNNA' and 'TALAVERA'. Later the following were added: 'SAHAGUN', 'BENEVENTE', 'MARTINIQUE', 'GUADALOUPE', 'BUSACO', 'FUENTES D'ONOR', 'ALBUERA', 'JAVA', 'CIUDAD RODRIGO', 'BADAJOZ', 'SALAMANCA', 'FORT DETROIT', 'CHATEAUGUAY', 'VITTORIA', 'PYRENEES', 'SAN SEBASTIAN', 'NIVELLE', 'CHRYSTLER'S FARM', 'NIVE', 'ORTHEZ', 'TOULOUSE'.

## THE PENINSULAR GOLD CROSS

1813

This valuable decoration was instituted in 1813, in consequence of the decision of the authorities to reward those who had been mentioned four times in despatches, and were

entitled to four Bars to their Peninsular Medals. It is alleged that the design of the Victoria Cross was largely copied from this Cross. It may also be mentioned that the Duke of Wellington received the greatest number of Bars to his Cross, the number being nine.

The decoration is a gold Maltese Cross, one and a half inches in diameter, with a laureated border. In the centre is a lion facing right, and on each limb of the Cross is the name of a battle. The reverse is the same as the obverse. The Cross was worn round the neck by generals, and by other officers at the buttonhole of the coat.

## THE PORTUGUESE GOLD CROSS

Mention should be made of the Portuguese Gold Cross, which was awarded by Portugal to a number of British officers. The award is interesting as being the first instance of the recognition of a foreign ally extended to the British forces fighting in a common cause.

The design of the Cross is remarkable. It consists of a peculiar shaped star bearing upon its rays the name of an engagement. The number of rays varies according to the service of recipients. The obverse has in the centre a cameo profile of the King of Portugal, and on the reverse the initials of the Commander to whom the decoration was awarded.

## PORTUGUESE OFFICERS' CROSS

This Cross, in gold, was presented by Portugal to a selected number of British officers for service in the Peninsula. The Cross consists of four slender arms linked by a wreath of laurel. In the centre of the obverse is a shield charged with the arms of Portugal, surmounted

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

by a Royal Crown. On the reverse a numeral indicates the number of engagements in which the recipient took part. The ribbon is illustrated under the Portuguese Section.

### MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

#### VICTORIA

Instituted by Queen Victoria in 1847, and designed to reward the services of all who had taken part in campaigns between 1793 and 1814. It would be quite impossible in this work to give a complete list of all the Bars bearing the names of the various battles and engagements, but the undermentioned will give some idea of the historical importance of the wars of this period. Until 1801 no Bars were issued, or between 1801 and 1806. The first Bar was for the Egyptian Campaign, 1801, and this was not issued until 1850, and then only to survivors. The next Bar was for 'MAIDA', July 4th, 1806. Then follow: 'ROLEIA', 'VIMIERA', 'SAHAGUN', 'BENEVENTE', 'CORUNNA', 'MARTINIQUE', 'TALAVERA', 'BUSUCO', 'BAROSSA', 'ALBUERA', 'CIUDAD RODRIGO', 'BADAJOS', 'SALAMANCA', 'ORTHESES', 'TOULOUSE', 'VITTORIA', 'PYRENEES', and 'ST. SEBASTIAN'.

The Bars from Talavera to Toulouse covered the period from July 27th, 1809, to April 10th, 1814. In addition to the above Bars there were those for 'CHATEAUGUAY', 'FORT DETROIT', and 'CHRYSTLER'S FARM', in North America, in the campaign between August 16th, 1812, and November 11th, 1813.

The medal is circular, and of silver. On the obverse is William Wyon's head of Queen Victoria, crowned, facing left, and the legend: 'VICTORIA-REGINA' on either side of the circumference. On the reverse the Queen is seen standing on a dais, below which is a small lion couchant. The Queen is shown in

the act of placing a chaplet on the head of the Duke of Wellington, who kneels before her holding his baton. In the exergue are the dates: '1793-1814'.

### THE WATERLOO MEDAL 1816

#### REGENCY

Although the preceding medal was not instituted until 1847, the period of service for which it was conferred places it in its correct chronological order.

The medal was granted to all officers and men who were present at the battles of Waterloo, Ligny, and Quatre Bras. It was instituted by the Prince Regent on April 23rd, 1816. The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, on the above date:

'The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to command that in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive victory of Waterloo, a medal shall be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier present upon that memorable occasion.' Thus the Waterloo Medal was the first, after Dunbar, 1650, to be awarded to all ranks.

The medal is round, and of silver, and has on the obverse a laureated head of H.R.H. the Prince Regent facing left, and on either side of the circumference the words: 'GEORGE P. - REGENT'. On the reverse is the winged figure of Victory seated on a square-shaped dais facing left, and holding a palm branch in her left hand, and an olive branch in her right hand. On the base of the dais is the word: 'WATERLOO', and the date, 'JUNE 1815', in the exergue.

It appears that when this medal was issued it was without any device for suspension, and therefore without a ribbon. In the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, a number

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

of these medals were exhibited showing the makeshift devices used by recipients for suspending their medals. In more than one instance the medal was supported by a piece of webbing cut from braces. Other pieces were suspended by different ribbons. Also, different devices were employed for suspending the medals and attaching the ribbons. Several pieces had an iron ring. It seems that when the medals were first distributed no provision was made for either a device for suspension, or a ribbon. When these deficiencies were remedied is uncertain, but after searching investigation it has been ascertained that the correct ribbon for the Waterloo Medal is the one shown in the illustration. Reference to the German Section will show the Waterloo Medal, under Hanover, which was presented to Hanoverian troops by the Prince Regent. Although the Hanoverian ribbon has a different shade of crimson and border stripes, and is slightly narrower, it is obviously intended to be a copy of the original British ribbon issued with the medal.

### THE ARMY OF INDIA MEDAL 1851 1799-1828

#### VICTORIA

This medal was designed to fulfil, for Indian troops, the same purpose as its counterpart, the Military General Service Medal. Its institution, as well as the expense incurred, was due to the Honourable East India Company, its issue taking place in 1851, after the Queen's sanction had been obtained. The award covers the period between the years 1799 and 1828.

The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria, by Wyon, and the legend: 'VICTORIA-REGINA'. The reverse shows the winged figure of Victory, seated. She is

laureated, and faces left. In her right hand is a spray of olive, and in her left a wreath. In front of Victory is a palm tree, beneath which is a trophy of arms. In the exergue are the dates: '1799-1826'. The following is a list of the Bars issued: 'ALLIGHUR', September 4th, 1803; 'BATTLE OF DELHI', September 11th, 1803; 'ASSAYE', September 23rd, 1803 (The Mahrattas defeated by Wellesley); 'ASSEERGHUR', October 21st, 1803; 'LASWARREE', November 1st, 1803; 'ARGAUM', November 26th, 1803; 'GAWILGHUR', December 15th, 1803; 'DEFENCE OF DELHI', October 7th-16th, 1804; 'BATTLE OF DEIG', November 13th, 1804; 'CAPTURE OF DEIG', December 23rd, 1804; 'NEPAUL', 1816; 'KIRKEE', November 1817; 'POONA', November 1817; 'KIRKEE AND POONA', November 1817; 'SEETABULDEE', November and December 1817; 'NAGPORE', November and December 1817; 'SEETABULDEE AND NAGPORE', 'MAHEIDPOOR', December 21st, 1817; 'CORYGAUM', January 1st, 1818; 'AVA', 1824-6; and 'BHURTPoor', January 1826. The medal is suspended by a scroll-shaped clasp.

### THE BURMESE MEDAL 1826

#### GEORGE IV

The last of the Campaign Medals to be struck at the expense of the H.E.I.C. was authorized in a General Order, by the Governor-General, dated April 22nd, 1826. With the exception of one gold medal, which was presented to Sir Archibald Campbell, the issue was in silver, and, as usual, distributed to native troops only.

The obverse shows the storming of the great Pagoda at Rangoon. On the left is the river with a steamer and boats. In the exergue is a Persian inscription signifying: 'The standard of the victorious Army of England upon Ava'.



## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

The reverse shows the White Elephant kneeling before the British Lion. Behind are the British and Burmese flags on either side of palms. The translation of the inscription, in Persian, in the exergue, reads: 'The Elephant of Ava submits to the Lion of England, year 1826'. In the records of the H.E.I.C. this medal is designated 'The Ava Medal', and was suspended by the ribbon shown in the illustration.

### THE GHUZNEE MEDAL

1841

#### VICTORIA

In a General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, dated August 30th, 1839, the announcement is made that 'Shah Shooja-ool Moolk had desired to confer medals as a mark of his high esteem', etc. Owing to the death of Shah Shooja, the matter was dropped, but in January 1841, Her Majesty Queen Victoria gave her sanction to the medal, which was presented by the Government of India.

The obverse shows the gateway of the Fortress of Ghuznee. The reverse has a mural crown within a wreath of laurel, above which is the date, '23 JULY', and below the crown '1839'. The centre bears the recipient's name.

The original ribbon was half-yellow and half-crimson, but for some reason this design was changed to half-crimson and half-green. Both designs are shown.

### SYRIAN CAMPAIGN MEDALS

1840

In 1840 medals were awarded by the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medschid, for Naval operations on the Syrian coasts, in which the British, Austrian, and Turkish fleets took part. These operations included the blockade of Alexandria, the bombardment of Beyrout by the

British Fleet, under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford; the capture of Tyre, on September 24th, and of Sidon, on the 27th; and finally, the siege of the Fortress of St. Jean d'Acre. Senior officers received a gold medal, junior officers and warrant officers a silver medal, and petty officers, seamen, and marines a bronze medal.

The obverse shows the Fortress of St. Jean, over which is flying the Turkish Standard, and dispersed on the rest of the ground are six stars, and the Hegira date, '1258'. The reverse contains a facsimile of the Sultan's autograph.

In explanation of the two ribbons, it seems that a slightly different ribbon, watered, and of a brighter shade of pink, was adopted for the gold medal, and the unwatered ribbon of dark salmon-pink for the silver and bronze medals. Gold and silver pieces may be seen in the Royal United Service Institution Museum, Whitehall.

### AFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN MEDALS

#### JELLALABAD

1842

For more than six months Sir Robert Sale, with a small garrison, fortified and held the City of Jellalabad. In April 1842 Major-General Pollock raised the siege. In commemoration of this incident of the campaign, Lord Auckland announced the award of a medal for all troops who had taken part, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Jellalabad.

Two medals were struck: the first was of an austere and unattractive design; shows on the obverse a large mural crown with the word 'JELLALABAD' above. The reverse has the date, 'VII, APRIL, 1842'.

The second medal, issued in 1845, shows on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, diademed, and the legend: 'VICTORIA VIN-DEX'. The reverse has the figure of Victory flying: in her right hand are two wreaths,

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

and in her left the British flag. In the exergue is: 'MDCCCXLII'. The ribbon is alleged to have been designed to represent an Indian sunrise, and was used for a number of other medals.

### KELAT-I-GHILZIA MEDAL

1842

On May 21st, 1842, the Fortress of Kelat was attacked by an army of over four thousand Ghazees, which was repulsed by intrepid defenders numbering not more than five hundred and fifty, the Europeans not exceeding one hundred of the total. In commemoration of this gallant defence, a medal was granted by the Governor-General of India. The obverse consists of a shield inscribed: 'KELAT-I-GHILZIE', encircled by a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by a mural crown. The reverse gives a trophy of arms beneath which is a tablet inscribed 'INVICTA MDCCCXLII'. The medal was suspended by the same ribbon as the above.

### AFGHAN MEDALS FOR CANDAHAR: GHUZNEE: AND CABUL

1842

Four medals were awarded to the forces under the command of Major-Generals Pollock, Knott, and Sale, for various operations and marches directed against hordes of insurgent Afghans; and particularly to avenge the annihilation of ten thousand British and natives massacred in the Khyber Pass.

The first medal, to General Knott's Army, for actions around Candahar. The obverse has Wyon's head of Queen Victoria, with the legend: 'VICTORIA VINDEXT'. The reverse consists of a wreath of laurel encircling the word: 'CANDAHAR', and the date, '1842', below.

The second medal, to those of General Knott's Army who served throughout the campaign, and accompanied him on the march from Candahar to Cabul. The obverse of this medal was the same as the above. On the reverse are the names 'CANDAHAR', 'GHUZNEE', and 'CABUL', with a Crown above, and the year, '1842', below.

The third medal, to those who accompanied Knott, on his march from Ghuznee to Cabul. The same obverse as the preceding medals, and on the reverse the names 'GHUZNEE' and 'CABUL', encircled by separate wreaths of laurel, and the date, '1842', below.

The fourth medal, to those brought up to Cabul to force its entry. This medal has the same obverse as the above. The reverse has the word 'CABUL', with the date, '1842'.

Each of these pieces was suspended by the same ribbon as shown for Jellalabad.

From official correspondence it appears it was Lord Ellenborough's intention—as expressed in his General Order, dated October 4th, 1842—"that henceforth the ribbon should be "the Military ribbon of India". This ribbon was therefore worn with all medals granted for service in Afghanistan, in 1842, also for the Maharajpore and Punniar Stars, of the Gwalior Campaign, in 1843; for Scinde in the same year, and lastly, for the Cabul-Candahar Star, 1880.

### GWALIOR CAMPAIGN STARS

1843

On December 29th, 1843, forces under Sir Hugh Gough, and Major-General Grey, fought desperate battles against the Mahrattas. The forces of the former at Maharajpore, and of the latter at Punniar. Of the Regiments which took part in these battles, besides the troops of the East India Company, there were the 9th and 16th Lancers, the Buffs, the 39th and 40th Foot, and the Queen's Own.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

The Stars were of bronze, cast from guns taken in these battles. They were six-pointed, and two inches in diameter, with a smaller silver star in the centre inscribed: 'MAHARAJPOOR 29TH DECR 1843', or 'PUNNIAR 29TH DECR 1843'. The reverse was plain, and inscribed with the name of the recipient. The mounting of these stars was different. For Maharajpooor it was of silver, and consisted of two swords with their hilts outwards, with a crown between the points. That for Punniar was a peculiar design of loops.

### THE SCINDE MEDALS

1843

The British forces, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, were engaged in fierce fighting, which arose owing to the trouble experienced by the Indian Government when treating with the Ameers of the border states. Napier's expedition gained two brilliant victories, notwithstanding the very considerable superiority of the enemy's numbers. The first victory was gained at Meeane, on February 17th, 1843, and the second at Hyderabad, on March 22nd. On July 18th, of the same year, official intimation was received that the Queen had consented to the grant of a Medal.

The obverse bore the head of Her Majesty, by Wyon, with the legend: 'VICTORIA REGINA', the reverse differed according to the recipient's service in the Campaign. There were, therefore, three types of reverse, thus constituting three different medals. The inscriptions were as follows:

1. 'MEEANE', '1843'
2. 'HYDERABAD', '1843'
3. 'MEEANE-HYDERABAD', '1843'.

The medals were suspended by the rainbow ribbon, or 'Military ribbon of India'.

### THE CHINA MEDAL

1841-2

This medal was granted to the Naval and Military forces for operations in China in 1841 and 1842. The incidents were: The Canton River, 1841; Chusan, 1841-42; Amoy; Ningpo; Chinpae; Tsekee; Chapoo; the Yang-tse-kiang and Woosung Rivers; and Ching-Kiang-Foo.

It is of importance to mention the above operations as no Bar was issued. The obverse of the medal, which is circular and of silver, bears the effigy of Queen Victoria, and the legend: 'VICTORIA REGINA'. The reverse has an oval shield charged with the Royal Arms, which rests against a trophy of arms and standards, with a capstan and anchor. Behind these is a palm tree. The legend reads: 'ARMIS EXPOSCERE PACEM', and in the exergue is the word 'CHINA' with the year '1842' below. The medal is suspended by a straight clasp.

### THE SUTLEJ MEDAL SIKH WAR

1845

The Sutlej Campaign began on December 12th, 1845, with the invasion by Sikhs of territory belonging to the East India Company. The campaign resolved itself into four battles, in each of which the enemy were defeated.

The medal, circular and of silver, has on the obverse Wyon's head of Queen Victoria with the usual legend. The reverse shows the figure of Victory holding a chaplet of laurel in her right hand, and a branch of palm in her left, and at her feet is a trophy of arms. In the top half of the circumference are the words: 'ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ'. The exergue of the medals differs according to the following battles in which recipients took part: 'MOODKEE,

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

1845', 'FEROZESHUHUR, 1845', 'ALIWAL, 1846', and 'SOBRAON, 1846'. The clasp is of the scroll pattern.

### THE NEW ZEALAND MEDALS 1869

Between 1845 and 1866 trouble arose with the Maoris, owing to the native resentment following sales of land to white settlers, to whom they refused to give any valid title. In 1845-7 fighting broke out due to these incidents, coupled with the fact that the British Government had shared in similar experiences.

In 1869 a medal was struck in commemoration of fighting that had taken place between the years 1845-47 and 1860-66.

Twenty-two different dates are found on these medals, according to the service of recipients.

The medal is round, and of silver. On the obverse is a profile of Queen Victoria, facing left, diademed, and veiled. The titular legend reads: 'VICTORIA, D.G. BRITT: REG: F.D.'. The reverse gives the dates '1846 TO 1865', in the centre, within a wreath of laurel, and round the circumference the words: 'NEW ZEALAND-VIRTUTIS HONOR'. The medal is suspended by a straight clasp.

### THE PUNJAB MEDAL 1848-49

This medal was awarded to officers and men of the Navy and Army, for service in the war which concluded with the annexation of the Punjab. The Army was under the command of Lord Gough, who encountered the enemy at Mooltan, on September 7th, 1848, and January 21st, 1849; Chilianwala, January 13th, 1849; and Goojerat, on February 21st, 1849. In the last of these battles the Sikhs were

virtually destroyed. For each of the above actions Bars were awarded.

The medal is of silver, and circular. The obverse has Wyon's head of the Queen, and the usual legend. The reverse gives a scene representing Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, on horseback in the centre. On the left, facing the General, the Sikh army is seen laying down their arms in surrender; and on the right, behind the General, is the British Army with colours flying. In the distant background is a hill with palm trees. The top circumference is inscribed: 'TO THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB', and in the exergue 'MDCCCXLIX'. The clasp is of the scroll pattern.

### INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1852

As its name implies, this medal, instituted in 1852, was intended to reward those who had been engaged in a series of small wars and expeditions. The first of these was against the Burmese, in 1852-53. Twenty-three bars were granted, as follows: 'PEGU', 'PERSIA', 'NORTH-WEST FRONTIER', 'UMBEYLA', 'BHOOTAN', 'LOOSHAI', 'PERAK', 'JOWAKI 1877-8', 'NAGA 1879-80', 'BURMA 1885-7', 'SIKKIM 1888', 'HAZARA 1888', 'BURMA 1887-9', 'CHIN-LUSHAI 1889-90', 'SAMANA 1891', 'HAZARA 1891', 'N.E. FRONTIER 1891', 'HUNZA 1891', 'BURMA 1889-92', 'LUSHAI 1889-92', 'CHIN HILLS 1892-93', 'KACHIN HILLS 1892-93', and 'WAZIRISTAN 1894-95'.

The medal was also awarded to the Navy. It is of silver, and has on the obverse the head of Queen Victoria, and usual legend. The reverse shows the winged figure of Victory crowning a seated warrior, who holds a short Roman sword in his right hand, and in his left the sheath. The exergue has a lotus flower and leaves. The clasp is of the scroll pattern.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

### SOUTH AFRICA KAFFIR MEDAL 1853

Instituted in 1853, and issued in the following year, for campaigns against the Kaffirs in the years 1843-5, 1846-7, and 1850-3. The medal, which bears the date of institution, has on the obverse Wyon's profile of the Queen, and usual titular legend. The reverse shows a lion crouching with the bush behind. In the top circumference are the words 'SOUTH AFRICA', and in the exergue '1853'.

### THE CRIMEA MEDAL 1854

The war, in which England and France espoused the cause of Turkey against Russia, and lasted two years, originated with Czar Nicholas I, whose ambition it was to establish a protectorate over the Christians of the Greek Church in Turkey, and amounting to three-fourths of the Sultan's European subjects. In 1853 Nicholas began to press his claims in a manner which, had they succeeded, would have cost Turkey the loss of her independence. While the great powers were intervening as mediators, Russia seized Moldavia and Wallachia. This clearly constituted an act of war. After a year of fruitless diplomacy, negotiations were broken off, and Britain and France proclaimed war against Russia on March 24th, 1854. In 1855 Sardinia joined the alliance against Russia with a small contingent. The chief seat of war in the initial stage was the Black Sea and the Baltic. The Russian fleet, however, declined to fight, preferring to shelter behind the granite fortresses of Cronstadt and Sveaborg. On land the Turkish forces, under Omar Pasha, maintained a heroic resistance against the Russian invaders. The English and French forces first landed at Varna in April and May 1854, where considerable losses were sustained due to a

cholera outbreak. On September 14th, a British force of 25,000, under Lord James FitzRoy Somerset, afterwards Lord Raglan, and an equal number of French, under Marshal St. Arnaud, and 8,000 Turks, landed north of Sebastopol. The Russians were defeated in the first great encounter at Alma. Then followed the siege of Sebastopol; the immortal Charge at Balaklava on October 25th; and the Battle of Inkermann, on November 5th. The regiments which won undying fame at Balaklava were the 17th Lancers, 4th and 13th Light Dragoons, and the 8th and 11th Hussars. The Bars awarded for the Crimean War were: 'ALMA', 'INKERMANN', 'BALAKLAVA', 'SEBASTOPOL', and 'AZOFF'.

No record of the Crimean War would be complete without the name of Florence Nightingale—'the Lady of the Lamp'. It was probably due to her example of devotion in attending the sick and wounded, and organization of medical supplies and equipment during this campaign, that the Red Cross Societies were established as international institutions.

The medal is of silver, and has on the obverse Wyon's head of Queen Victoria, and usual legend, with the date, '1854'. The reverse shows a Roman warrior with a short sword in his right hand, and circular shield in his left, being crowned by Victory flying. The word 'CRIMEA' is inscribed vertically in the left field. The medal is suspended by a foliated clasp, and the Bars are in the form of oak leaves, with the names of the engagements in raised letters.

This medal was awarded by Queen Victoria to a selected number of French soldiers. (See French Section.)

### TURKISH CRIMEA MEDAL

By order of the Sultan Abdul Medschid, a silver medal was struck and presented to the allied forces. The obverse bears the Sultan's Cypher, and the year of Hegira, '1271', within a wreath. The reverse shows a gun pointing right and a mortar pointing left. Over the

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

gun a large map of the Crimea is spread, and ranged behind are the flags of the allies. The exergue is inscribed: 'LA CRIMEA 1855'.

### SARDINIAN CRIMEA MEDAL

This medal was instituted by the King of Sardinia, Emanuel II, on October 22nd, 1856, and awarded to about four hundred officers and men of the British forces. The obverse gives the Arms of Savoy surmounted by a crown, and the inscription: 'AL VALORE MILITARE'. The reverse gives the name of the recipient within a wreath, and outside the wreath the inscription: 'SPEDIZIONE D'ORIENTE 1855-56'.

### THE BALTIC MEDAL 1856

For service in the blockade of the Baltic, and destruction of the Sveaborg and Bomarsund Forts during the Crimean War, the Queen signified her intention of awarding a special Medal, announced in the *London Gazette*, on June 6th, 1856. The medal was granted to officers and men of H.M. Ships engaged in operations in the Baltic in the years 1854-5, and to two officers and ninety men of the Sappers and Miners who served on the Flagship.

The obverse is the same as the Crimean Medal, and the reverse shows Britannia seated on a pedestal facing left holding a trident in her right hand. In the top circumference is the word: 'BALTIC', and in the exergue are the dates '1854-1855'. (See French Section.)

### THE INDIAN MUTINY MEDAL 1857

On May 10th, 1857, a mutiny of Sepoys of the Bengal soldiery broke out at Meerut, near Delhi, one hundred years after Clive had established British supremacy at Plassey. A crisis of the greatest magnitude threatened to

overwhelm the whole country. The mutineers had chosen the most opportune time. The army of the East India Company was engaged in war with Persia, while England was engaged in the China and Crimea Wars. The origin of the mutiny is attributed to the introduction of greased cartridges issued to the Bengal troops. This grease—so the mutineers alleged—consisted of hogs' lard and cows' fat. These ingredients offended the religious susceptibilities of the Mohammedans and Hindus. From Meerut, where the mutiny started in 1857, disaffection spread to Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Mooltan.

The Indian Mutiny Medal was the last given by the Honourable East India Company in the name of the British Government. The medal was struck in silver, and gives the Queen's head by Wyon and usual legend. On the reverse the figure of Britannia is seen facing left. In her right hand is a wreath, and in her left she carries the Union Shield. On her right is a fine representation of the British Lion walking by her side. In the top circumference is the word 'INDIA', and in the exergue are the dates '1857-1858'. The medal was also awarded to the officers and men of H.M.S. 'PEARL' and 'SHANNON', and the crews of H.E.I.C.'s ships 'CALCUTTA' and 'SANS PAREIL'.

The Bars awarded were:

'DELHI', granted to those engaged in the fighting in this vicinity between May 30th and September 14th, 1857.

'DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW', to the forces of the original garrison, or to those who fought under Havelock or Outram, until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

'RELIEF OF LUCKNOW', granted to those who served with Havelock, while endeavouring to relieve the city.

'LUCKNOW', to those who fought under Sir Colin Campbell between November 1857 and March 1858, in the vicinity of Lucknow.

# CAMPAIGN MEDALS



KHEDIVE'S STAR  
1883



NORTH-WEST CANADA  
MEDAL  
1885



EAST AND WEST  
AFRICA MEDAL  
1887-1900



CENTRAL AFRICA MEDAL  
1894-1898



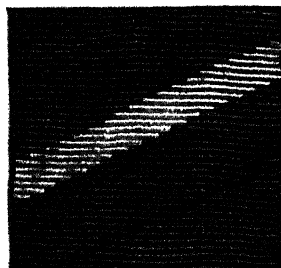
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA  
COMPANY'S MEDAL  
1893-1897



INDIA MEDAL  
1895-1902



MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S  
CHITRAL MEDAL  
1895



HUNZA-NAGAR BADGE



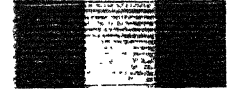
ASHANTI STAR  
1895



SUDAN MEDAL  
1896-1898



KHEDIVE'S SUDAN MEDAL  
1896-1905



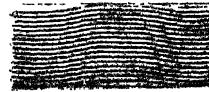
CANADIAN GENERAL  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1899



EAST AND CENTRAL  
AFRICA MEDAL  
1899



BRITISH NORTH BORNEO  
COMPANY'S MEDAL  
1897-1898



BRITISH NORTH BORNEO  
PUNITIVE MEDAL  
1899



BRITISH NORTH BORNEO  
TAMBUNAN MEDAL  
1900



ROYAL NIGER COMPANY'S  
MEDAL  
1899



SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL  
(QUEEN'S)  
1899-1902



SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL  
(KING'S)  
1899-1902



KIMBERLEY STAR



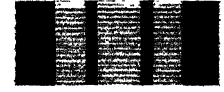
CHINA MEDAL  
1900-1902



ASHANTI MEDAL  
1901



CAPE COPPER COMPANY'S  
MEDAL  
1902



AFRICA GENERAL  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1902

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

'CENTRAL INDIA', granted to those present in the actions of Jhansi, Gwalior, and Calpee.

The medal, without a Bar, was awarded to the troops under Lord Roberts and General Whitelock, following the taking of Kotah, on March 30th, 1858.

### THE CHINA MEDAL

1861

Hostile acts in connection with trading operations, and the seizure of the *Arrow*, a ship flying the British flag, were incidents which provoked the second China War. In 1857, a decisive victory was fought against the Chinese fleet, by the British forces under Admiral Seymour. This success was followed by the storming of the Canton Forts by a Line Regiment and a party of Marines. A combined force of British and French troops, under Sir James Hope Grant, captured the Taku Forts, Canton, and Peking.

The medal was struck in 1861, and will be found to be a facsimile of the first China medal, with the date of that medal omitted from the exergue of the reverse. The Bars granted for the present medal of 1857-60 were: 'CHINA, 1842', awarded to those who had the first China Medal; 'CANTON', 'TAKU FORTS 1858', 'TAKU FORTS 1860', 'PEKIN 1860', and 'FATSHAN 1857'.

The first ribbon issued with this medal consisted of equal stripes of green, white, red, yellow, and blue. The ribbon was subsequently changed to that shown in the second illustration, but for what reason the change was made is not known. (See French Section.)

### THE ABYSSINIA MEDAL

In 1869 a punitive expedition, under Sir Robert Napier, was sent to Abyssinia against Theodore the Negus, for the imprisonment of

British residents. The medal granted to the soldiers and sailors who took part in the operations of 1867-68, which resulted in the capture of Magdala, was a departure from the design to which we have been accustomed. This medal, of silver, gives, in the centre, a miniature head of Queen Victoria, diademed and veiled. The head is surrounded by a Star of nine points which reach the circumference. In the angles between the points are the letters: 'A-B-Y-S-S-I-N-I-A'. On the reverse is a laurel wreath in which the name of the recipient and regiment are given in raised letters. The medal is surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and is a departure from the stereotyped design of former medals, and is believed to be the first to have the recipient's name on the reverse instead of on the rim. Two ribbons are shown: the first is a reproduction of a piece taken from a medal with its original ribbon, and the second shows a ribbon of more recent manufacture.

Other references to the siege and capture of Magdala will be found in this Section (see Magdala Medals), and also in the short history of Ethiopia (see Ethiopian Section).

### THE ASHANTI MEDAL

1873-74

For operations in the Gold Coast against the King of Ashanti, in 1873-4, the forces employed were granted a medal. The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria, and usual legend, and the reverse shows an encounter in the bush with natives, designed by Sir Edwin Poynter, R.A. This medal has one Bar, which was granted to all who were present during the battle of Amoafu and the capture of Coomassie, and all incidental fighting between these two places. The Bar bears the name: 'COOMASSIE'. The British forces were under Sir Garnet Wolseley, afterwards Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley. One objective of



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

this expedition was to stamp out the abominable practice of human sacrifices by King Coffee Calcali.

### SOUTH AFRICA ZULU MEDAL

1877-9

This medal was a reissue of the medal awarded for the Kaffir risings of 1834, 1846, and 1850. On this occasion the war was against the Zulu Chief Cetewayo and his native hordes. The difference between the Kaffir Medal of 1834-50 and the present medal is as follows: in the exergue of the Zulu Medal, 1877, a Zulu shield and spears take the place of the date, '1853', on the Kaffir Medal. No Bars were issued with the Kaffir Medal, whereas for the Zulu Medal they were granted with the following dates: '1877-8', '1877-8-9', '1878-9', and '1879'. It will be noticed that the ribbon for the Zulu War differs from the ribbon of the earlier issue, which was of a paler yellow.

### THE AFGHANISTAN MEDAL 1878-80

This medal, awarded to those who had taken part in operations in Afghanistan in 1878-80, must have been the first to be struck bearing the Queen's new title of 'Empress', which Her Majesty had assumed in 1877.

The obverse gives a head of the Queen veiled and crowned, facing left, with the inscription: 'VICTORIA REGINA - ET IMPERATRIX'. The reverse presents the scene of a column on the march. At the head of the column is an elephant with a mountain gun on its back, and in the rear a detachment of native lancers. In the foreground is an officer, and in the background a mountain; the exergue has the dates '1878-79-80', and on the top circumference is the word: 'AFGHANISTAN'.

The medal is suspended by a straight clasp. The following Bars were awarded, which give some indication of the character of the fighting and service for which the medal was awarded.

'ALI MUSJID', for its capture on November 21st, 1878.

'PEIWAR-KOTAL', for the forcing of Peiwar-Kotal, December 2nd, 1878.

'CHARASIA', for the battle on October 6th, 1879.

'AHMED-KHEL', for the battle on April 19th, 1880.

'KABUL', for operations in the vicinity, December 10th to 23rd, 1879.

'KANDAHAR', for the action fought on September 1st, 1880, against Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, by the troops under Sir Frederick Roberts.

### THE KANDAHAR STAR 1880

This decoration was awarded to the troops who accompanied General Sir Frederick Roberts, who afterwards became Earl Roberts of Kandahar, on his memorable march to the relief of General Primrose. The march from Kabul occupied nearly a month, commencing on August 3rd and ending on the 31st. The decoration consists of a five-pointed bronze Star made from the guns captured from Ayoob Khan, at the Battle of Kandahar on September 1st, 1880. In each angle between the points is a small ball. In the centre of the Star is the Imperial Cypher, 'V.R.I.', with an encircling band inscribed: 'KABUL TO KANDAHAR'. The Star is surmounted by an Imperial Crown. The reverse is plain, and bears the name and regiment of the recipient. The ribbon shown in the illustration will be found the same as for the Jellalabad, Khelat-I-Ghilzie, Scinde, Gwalior, and other medals, but is slightly narrower.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MEDAL 1880-1

This medal was struck by order of the Cape of Good Hope Government in 1900, to reward the Colonial troops, and a small contingent of British officers and men engaged in the operations in Basutoland and Transkei, in 1880-1, and also for the later operations in Bechuanaland, in 1896-7. On the obverse is the head of Queen Victoria, and the legend: 'VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX'. On the reverse are the Arms of Cape Colony and the words: 'CAPE OF GOOD HOPE'. The engagement Bars issued were: 'BASUTOLAND', 'TRANSKEI', and 'BECHUANALAND'. The medal is suspended by a straight clasp.

### THE EGYPTIAN MEDAL 1882-89

Egyptian insolvency had necessitated some control over the country's finance by England and France, as the largest shareholders in the Suez Canal. The Egyptians disliked both the interference, as well as the presence of European officials. In 1882, the office of War Minister was filled by Arabi Pasha, a political agitator who dominated the Khedive, and ultimately defied his authority. In June of the above year, Arabi commenced constructing earthworks around the harbour of Alexandria. The arrival of British and French warships in the same month incited the rebel followers of Arabi to riot and massacre Europeans in the streets. On July 11th the British Fleet bombarded Arabi's fortifications, forcing him to withdraw from Alexandria. The next encounter with Arabi's army was at Tel-el-Kebir, which ended in his defeat by British and Sepoy troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley. After the defeat and capture of Arabi he was banished to Ceylon, and the Khedival authority was restored. As a consequence of Arabi's revolt, Egyptian control of the Sudan had loosened,

and widespread rebellion broke out under the leadership of Mohammed Ahmed, otherwise known as the Mahdi. The influence of this fanatic stirred the population into a state of ferment and revolt. A force, under Baker Pasha, was set upon and decimated at El-Teb. Reinforcements were landed at Suakin, and a second battle was fought at El-Teb, and later at Tamaai. Events then turned to Khartoum, where General Gordon had been sent by the British Government as the British representative, in January 1884. Gordon's mission was to effect the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrisons from the Sudan. On arrival he found the task impossible, as he could not leave the garrisons to fall into the hands of the Mahdi's followers. He therefore required reinforcements of British troops if he was to succeed in driving the Mahdists from the neighbourhood of Khartoum. Hesitancy on the part of the British Government to send relief in time proved fatal. In October 1884 a relief expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley began the march across the desert, only to learn, on arrival at Khartoum, of Gordon's assassination two days before, on January 26th, 1885. Wolseley's march across the desert, and his victories of Abu Klea and Abu Kru, are among the proudest achievements of the British Army. After the Relief of Khartoum, the Egyptian War dragged on until 1889. The medal bears the head of the Queen, with the usual titular legend. The reverse gives a representation of a sphinx facing left, on a pedestal. In the top circumference is the word 'EGYPT', and below the pedestal is the date, '1882'. The engagement Bars issued with this medal were as follows: 'ALEXANDRIA 11TH JULY', 'TEL-EL-KEBIR', 'SUAKIN 1884', 'EL-TEB' (February 29th, 1884), 'TAMAAI' (March 13th, 1884), 'EL-TEB, TAMAAI', 'THE NILE. 1884-85', 'ABU KLEA' (January 17th, 1885), 'KIRBEKAN' (February 10th, 1885), 'SUAKIN, 1885' (March 1st and May 14th, 1885), 'TOFREK' (March 22nd, 1885), 'GEMAIZAH, 1888', and 'TOSKI 1889'.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE KHEDIVE'S STAR 1883

The Khedive's intention to reward all British Naval and Military forces who had fought in the Egyptian campaign, and had received the Queen's Medal, received Royal assent in 1883. This decoration took the form of a five-pointed bronze Star with the Sphinx and Pyramids in the centre, surrounded by a band inscribed 'EGYPT 1882', and below, an Arabic inscription signifying 'KHEDIVE OF EGYPT 1299'. The reverse has the Khedive's Cypher surmounted by a crown. The Star is suspended by a straight Bar ornamented with laurel leaves, and in the centre a crescent with a small five-pointed Star in the middle. Similar Stars were awarded for the operations in 1884, 1885, 1888-9, and 1890. Some of the Stars bear the dates '1884' or '1884-6' in addition to the word 'EGYPT', but Stars awarded after 1886 were without dates. A Star, undated, with a Bar inscribed 'TOKAR 1308', was awarded in 1893 to British and Egyptian troops for an action of that name fought on February 19th, 1891.

## NORTH-WEST CANADA MEDAL 1885

This medal was instituted on September 18th, 1885, and was awarded to about 4,000 men of the Canadian Militia, under General Middleton. In March of the above year, discontent among the French half-breeds and Red Indians, in the provinces of Saskatchewan, and Alberta, was fanned into open rebellion by the agitator Louis Riel. Hostilities ceased after the capture of Riel, in July of the same year. The obverse shows the head of Queen Victoria, facing left, crowned and veiled, with the usual legend. The reverse has the words 'NORTH WEST CANADA', and the date, '1885', within a wreath of maple leaves. One Bar was authorized which bore the word: 'SASKATCHEWAN'.

## EAST AND WEST AFRICA MEDAL 1887-1900

This medal was awarded for the numerous operations and expeditions in East and West Africa, and may be regarded as a General Service Medal. The Ashanti 1873-74 Medal was reissued, the only difference between the two awards being the engagement Bars, which were as follows:

- '1887-8', for operations against the Yonnie Tribe.
- 'WITU, 1890', for Naval operations.
- '1891-92', River Gambia Expedition.
- '1892', for actions against Tambi, Tonia-taba, and the Jebus.
- 'WITU, AUGUST, 1893', for Naval operations.
- 'LIWONDI, 1893', operations by H.M.S. *Herald* and *Mosquito*.
- 'JUBA RIVER, 1893', operations by H.M.S. *Blanche*.
- 'LAKE NYASSA, 1893', operations by H.M.S. *Adventurer* and *Pioneer*, accompanied by a party of Sikhs.
- '1893-4', operations against the Sofas.
- 'GAMBIA, 1894', operations by H.M.S. *Widgeon*, *Raleigh*, *Alecto*, *Satellite*, and *Magpie*, supported by the West India Regiment.
- 'BENIN RIVER, 1894', H.M.S. *Alecto*, *Philomel*, *Phoebe*, and *Widgeon*.
- 'BRASS RIVER, 1895', H.M.S. *Barossa*, *St. George*, *Thrush*, and *Widgeon*.
- '1896-97', operations in the Gold Coast, Lagos, and Borgu.
- '1896-98', for incidents between these dates.
- '1896-99', for service in the Northern Gold Coast territory, and Lagos interior.
- 'NIGER, 1897', the Egbon, Bida, and Ilorin Expeditions.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

'BENIN, 1897', operations by H.M.S. *Forte, St. George, Philomel, Phoebe, Barossa, Thesus, Widgeon, Magpie, and Alecto.*

'DAWKITA, 1897', for the defence of Dawkita, by the Gold Coast Constabulary.

'1897-98', operations in the Gold Coast.

'SIERRA LEONE, 1898-99', for operations in Sierra Leone.

'1899', Bula Expedition.

'1900', Kaduna and Munshi Expeditions.

### MAHARAJAH RANBIR SINGH'S MEDALS

*circa 1860*

Two medals of considerable interest and rarity were issued in the days of Maharajah Ranbir Singh, for the troops who took part in the campaigns in Yasin. The first Jammu Army was a large one modelled on the lines of the British and French, and drilled in French.

The first medal is silver, and shows on the obverse a crude representation of a fort with a flag flying on one of its towers, with a native inscription on the left. The reverse has a short native inscription contained within a lined figure resembling a pear with the neck bent over to the left. This medal was granted to those who took part in the capture of Fort Yasin, between Gilgit and Chitral.

The medal is fitted with a small lug through which a cord is passed for suspension.

The second medal is likewise of silver, and was awarded for the campaign in Darel, on the banks of the Indus, near Chilas. On the obverse are two inscriptions in different languages separated by a raised line across the diameter. The reverse is plain. The medal is also fitted with a lug through which the cord is passed. Both medals were suspended by a crimson cord. They are very rare, and practically unattainable.

### THE CENTRAL AFRICA MEDAL 1894-98

For operations in Central Africa, 1894-98, the same medal was used as for Ashanti 1874 (*vide supra*). The difference between the two medals being that, for Central Africa 1894-98, the Bar was straight, and inscribed 'CENTRAL AFRICA 1894-1898'. This medal was suspended by a distinctive ribbon.

### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY'S MEDAL 1893-97

The British South Africa Company, founded by Cecil Rhodes, obtained the permission of the Queen to issue a medal for operations between 1893 and 1897. These operations necessitated the services of a British Expeditionary Army, to augment the Company's Military Police. The cause of the trouble was the hostility shown by Lobengula, the Matabele Chief, his tribe, and the Mashona Kaffirs.

The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria, similar to the coinage of the Diamond Jubilee, with the legend: 'VICTORIA REGINA'. The reverse presents the scene of a British lion, though wounded by an assegai, charging and trampling native weapons beneath its feet, and behind the lion is a bush. In the exergue are the words: 'BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY', and on the top circumference 'MATABELELAND 1893', or 'RHODESIA 1896'. In 1898 a third medal was granted, which bore the inscription 'MASHONALAND 1897'.

### INDIA MEDAL 1895-1902

For the defence and relief of Chitral, and actions at Malakand, Samana, Punjab Frontier, Tirah Expedition, and Waziristan Blockade, which

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

took place between 1895 and 1902, the Home Authorities issued a new General Service Medal, to replace the earlier issue in 1854, which already possessed as many as twenty-three Bars.

The obverse bears the head of Queen Victoria facing left, with the usual legend. The reverse shows a British and a native soldier supporting a standard. In the middle-left circumference is the word 'INDIA', and in the middle-right the date, '1895'.

The engagement Bars authorized were:

'DEFENCE OF CHITRAL 1895'.

'RELIEF OF CHITRAL 1895', 'MALAKAND 1897', 'SAMANA 1897', 'PUNJAB FRONTIER 1897-8'.

In march 1903 another medal was struck, bearing the effigy of King Edward VII in Field-Marshal's uniform. On the reverse the date '1895' was omitted, which was otherwise the same as the Queen's Medal. A Bar was also authorized inscribed: 'WAZIRISTAN 1901-2'.

### MAHARAJAH OF JUMMOO AND KASHMIR'S CHITRAL MEDAL 1895

For the relief and defence of Chitral a medal was given to a selected number of British officers and natives by the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir. For some time this decoration was not allowed to be worn with British medals in uniform. If this order still applies to British officers, it is believed it has been withdrawn in the case of native officers and men who received it.

The medal is of bronze, and is generally described as kidney-shaped, but this is not correct. It is an oval of wide diameter, with concave depressions at the top and bottom. The obverse shows a coat-of-arms with two native soldiers as supporters. Below the armorial shield is a scroll bearing an inscription in native characters, and underneath are the

words 'JUMMOO AND KASHMIR'. A Bar was issued with the medal inscribed: 'CHITRAL 1895'. The reverse gives a representation of a fort; in the left foreground are four soldiers, the foremost pointing in the direction of the fort. In the distant background, behind the fort, are a range of mountain peaks.

### HUNZA-NAGAR BADGE

If reference is made to the India General Service Medal 1852, it will be found a Bar was issued in 1891 for 'Hunza'. It appears the Government of India would not agree to allow a second decoration for the small native force under Colonel Durand and a few British officers. In this little hard-fought campaign, three Victoria Crosses were awarded, while several natives earned the Order of Merit for gallantry and devotion. As a compromise, a Badge was issued to the natives to be worn on the collar. Later the Government allowed this Badge to be worn with other medals on the breast.

The Badge is an oblong plaque of bronze, measuring two inches by one inch. On the front of the plaque a scene is presented in relief of mountainous country. In the background are a range of mountain peaks; in the middle-distance is a castellated fortress with three towers, and a large gateway in the middle tower. In the act of climbing a slope in the foreground the figures of an officer and two soldiers are seen. The officer, who is on the right, points to the fortress with drawn sword; the soldier on his left has just fired at the fortress, while the third soldier stands on ground below the first two figures. In the bottom right corner of the plaque are the words 'HUNZA-NAGAR' and the date, '1891'. At the back of the plaque the name of the recipient is engraved in native characters. The Badge still retains the eyes and split-pin which were fitted when the plaque was worn as a collar badge. The ribbon shown in the illustration is passed behind the pin, which is the only means of suspension.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

### THE ASHANTI STAR

1895

Refusal to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty of 1874, in regard to the abolition of slavery and more particularly the abomination of human sacrifices, resulted in a punitive expedition being conducted against King Prempeh, of Ashanti. Dense forests and fever-infested swamps rendered the campaign dangerous and arduous. A large number died of fever, among them Prince Henry of Battenberg. The design of this decoration is attributed to Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The design is a four-pointed Star and Cross of St. Andrew conjoined, so that the arms of the Cross intersect the angles of the Star's rays. In the centre of the Star is the Imperial Crown, encircled by a band inscribed: 'ASHANTI' above, and the date, '1896', below. With the exception of the words 'FROM THE QUEEN', the back of the Star is plain.

### THE SUDAN MEDAL

1896-98

In 1896 Sir Herbert Kitchener was sent to the Sudan to suppress the Khalifa, which virtually entailed the reconquest of the Sudan. The campaign, which lasted until 1898, included the Dongola Expedition. Thanks to the brilliant organization and direction of Kitchener, with the victories of Abu Hamed on Good Friday, 1898, and Omdurman on September 2nd, the defeat of the Dervishes and Mahdists was finally accomplished. In the Battle of Omdurman, the 21st Lancers and Sudanese troops, under General Macdonald, were conspicuous in repelling the final onslaught, and winning the battle which brought the campaign to an end.

In recognition of these services, Sir Herbert Kitchener was raised to the Peerage and given a Barony.

The obverse of the medal shows a half-length effigy of Queen Victoria, facing left;

she is wearing a small Imperial Crown, and in her right hand is a sceptre. Beneath the Crown is a long flowing veil. The Queen also wears the ribbon and Star of the Order of the Garter. Round the circumference is the legend: 'VICTORIA REGINA ET IMPERATRIX'. The reverse gives a representation of a winged figure of Victory seated on a pedestal. In her right hand is a palm branch, and in her left is a wreath of laurel. The flags of England and Egypt are on either side of Victory. On the base of the pedestal is the word 'SUDAN', and below the pedestal are three Nile lilies. The colours of the ribbon were chosen to represent the Dervish army (black), the desert (yellow), and the narrow red stripe (the British forces).

### THE KHEDIVE'S SUDAN MEDAL 1896-1905

The Queen gave her consent to the Khedive of Egypt to extend the grant of a medal he had caused to be struck for his own troops to the forces under Lord Kitchener, in the Dongola and Sudan Campaigns between 1896 and 1898. The Bars issued with the Khedive's Medal made up for their omission in the case of the British medal.

The medal is of silver, and gives, on the obverse, the Khedive's Cypher and other inscriptions in Arabic. The reverse has, in the centre, an oval shield charged with the Crescent and Star in triplicate, surrounded by a band ornamented with stars. Around the shield is a display of British and Egyptian flags, rifles with fixed bayonets, cavalry lances with pennants. Below the shield is a trophy of arms with a scroll in the centre containing an inscription in Arabic.

The following is a list of the Bars issued, which were inscribed both in English and Arabic:

'FIRKET', for operations south of Akasha, on June 7th, 1896.

'HAFIR', for operations in the vicinity of Fareig, on September 19th, 1896.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

'SUDAN', for engagements around Kerma, in 1897.

'ABU HAMED', for the battles of Assouan and Abu Hamed, on August 7th, 1897.

'THE ATBARA', for the battle on Good Friday, April 8th, 1898.

'KHARTOUM', for the battle on September 2nd, 1898.

'GEDAREF', for the capture of Gedaref, and district fighting.

'SUDAN', for the second Dongola Expedition.

'GEDID', for the defeat of the Khalifa at Gedid, on November 22nd and 24th, 1899.

'BAHR-EL-GHAZEL', for the restoration of this area.

'JEROK', for operations in the province of the Blue Nile, 1904.

'NYAM-NYAM', for operations against a tribe of this name, 1905.

### CANADIAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

1899

Although the service for which the Canadian Government issued this medal was from 1866 to 1870, it was not authorized until 1899. It was granted to both the soldiers of the British Army and the Canadian Militia, engaged in connection with the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870, and the Red River Expedition in the last-mentioned year.

The obverse bears the effigy of Queen Victoria, veiled and crowned, surrounded by the usual legend. On the reverse is the Canadian flag within a wreath of maple, and the word 'CANADA' at the top. Three Bars were awarded, as follows:

'FENIAN RAID 1866'.

'FENIAN RAID 1870'.

'RED RIVER 1870'.

### EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA MEDAL 1899

This medal, instituted in 1899, was granted for operations in Uganda in 1897-8; for the Expedition between April and August 1898, against the Ogaden Somalis; and against Kabarega, in Uganda, between March and May 1899.

The obverse is the same as the Sudan Medal (*vide supra*). The reverse presents a standing figure of Britannia facing right. In her right hand she holds a trident, and in her left a palm branch and scroll. On the horizon is the rising sun. The British Lion stands at the side of Britannia, and in the exergue are the words: 'EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA'. The following engagement Bars were granted:

'LUBWA'S', for operations against the Sudanese mutineers, September 1897 to February 1898.

'UGANDA 1897-8', for active service in Uganda between July 1897 and March 1898.

'1898', for the Ogaden Somalis Expedition, April to August 1898.

'UGANDA 1899', for the Expeditions against Kabarega.

### THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY'S MEDALS

The following are details supplied by the British North Borneo Company of medals struck and issued to those who took part in punitive expeditions within their territory between 1897 and 1900. It is of importance to state that permission to wear these medals in uniform was granted by the War Office.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

### PUNITIVE EXPEDITION MEDAL (1)

Presented to 12 officers and 74 non-commissioned officers. To the former the medal was in silver, and to the latter in bronze. In 1906 the bronze medals were exchanged for silver medals. The rank and file of this Expedition consisted of Indians or Dyaks. The medal was granted to all those who were present at any of the following actions: INANAM, July 1897; RANAU, August, December 1897, and January 1898; AMBONG, during 1897; and LABUK and SUGUT during 1897 and 1898.

Obverse: No legend. A Jacobean shield bearing, azure, a six-oared galley sailing on a sea, argent. On a chief, or, a lion passant guardant, argent. Supported on either side of the shield by a wild man of Borneo; above, the crest of two arms (one nude and the other clothed), issuing from wreath and supporting the Company's flag; below shield the motto of the Company: 'Pergo et Perago'.

The reverse has the British Lion standing in front of the flag of the Colony, a large bush in the background; in the exergue, a wreath between 'Spink & Son' and 'London'. Round the top circumference, 'British North Borneo'. A Bar was issued inscribed: 'PUNITIVE EXPEDITION'.

The ribbon for the silver medal—striped (vertically), maroon, yellow, royal blue, yellow, and maroon. The ribbon for the bronze medal was orange watered. As the bronze medal was changed for silver, it is possible the ribbon was also changed from orange to the above-mentioned pattern. Both original issues are shown.

### PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS MEDAL (2)

The design of this medal was the same as the above. It was issued to 5 officers and 47 men.

Granted to those who took part in two or more of the actions mentioned above. The Bar is inscribed 'Punitive Expeditions'.

### TEMBUNAN MEDAL

A medal, similar to the above, was issued to 8 officers and 106 men, for participation in the Tembunan Expedition, and the taking of Mat Saleh's Fort in 1899–1900.

The ribbon is of three equal Bars of yellow, green, yellow. The date, '1900', appears on the obverse.

### RUNDUM MEDAL

Of similar design to the above, this medal was issued to all who took part in the Rundum Expeditions of 1915–16. There were 113 issued. The Bar is inscribed 'RUNDUM'. The ribbon is the same as for the first two medals, e.g., 'Punitive Expedition Medal, 1897–8', and 'Punitive Expeditions Medal, 1897–8'.

### ROYAL NIGER COMPANY'S MEDAL 1899

The Government's approval having been obtained, the Royal Niger Company issued a medal in 1899 to the troops and constabulary engaged in military operations in Nigerian territory between 1886 and 1897. To Europeans the medal was awarded in silver, and to natives in bronze. With the silver medal one Bar was issued inscribed: 'NIGERIA 1886–1897'.

The obverse presents the head of Queen Victoria, wearing, in addition to a small Imperial Crown, a laurel wreath and veil, with the usual titular legend. On the reverse is a shield with the words 'PAX', 'ARS', 'JUS',



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

arranged to form a Y-shaped device. Behind the shield are rifles and swords placed alternately, and above the shield two flags, having the Union Jack at the top corner nearest the staff, on a white ground, and at the bottom left corner, the letter 'Y' within a circle. The whole encircled by a wreath of laurel. It appears that a Bar was subsequently issued with the bronze medal for natives, which bears the name 'NIGERIA' without the date.

### QUEEN'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL BOER WAR

This medal was granted to all officers and men of the Navy and Army, Colonial troops, and nurses, who served during hostilities in South Africa between October 11th, 1899, and May 31st, 1902. It was also granted to the troops guarding Boer prisoners at St. Helena.

The obverse bears the bust of Queen Victoria facing left, wearing the Imperial Crown, and the Star and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The legend, 'Victoria Regina et Imperatrix'. On the reverse the figure of Britannia is seen standing in the foreground. On the ground behind her is the Union Shield, and Trident. In her left hand is a flag, and in her right hand she extends a wreath towards a party of advancing soldiers. In the distance is the sea, with two men-of-war on the horizon. In the top circumference are the words 'South Africa'.

A similar medal to the above was granted to the officers and men in the Militia regiments who were mobilized and who served in the Mediterranean garrisons during the war, the word 'Mediterranean' being substituted for 'South Africa'.

The following is a list of the Bars which were authorized: 'CAPE COLONY', 'NATAL',

'RHODESIA', 'RELIEF OF MAFEKING', 'DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY', 'TALANA', 'ELANDSLAAGTE', 'DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH', 'BELMONT', 'MODDER RIVER', 'TUGELA HEIGHTS', 'RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY', 'PAARDEBERG', 'ORANGE FREE STATE', 'RELIEF OF LADYSMITH', 'DRIEFONTEIN', 'WEPENER', 'DEFENCE OF MAFEKING', 'TRANSVAAL', 'JOHANNESBURG', 'LAING'S NEK', 'DIAMOND HILL', 'WITTEBERGEN', 'BELFAST', 'SOUTH AFRICA 1901' and 'SOUTH AFRICA 1902'.

### KING'S SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL

This medal was awarded to all officers and men, doctors and nurses, serving in South Africa on or after January 1st, 1902, having already completed eighteen months' service on that date, or before June 1st, 1902.

The obverse shows the King in Field-Marshal's uniform, with the legend: 'EDWARDUS VII, REX IMPERATOR'. The reverse is the same as the Queen's Medal. The Bars granted with this medal bear the words and dates 'SOUTH AFRICA 1901' and 'SOUTH AFRICA 1902'.

### THE KIMBERLEY STAR

The Mayor of Kimberley presented a Star in silver to the defenders of the town during the siege. The Star is six-pointed and ball-tipped, with the arms of the town in the centre on a shield with the motto, 'SPERO MELIORA', on a scroll below. The whole is encircled by a band with the word 'KIMBERLEY' at the top, and the dates, '1899. 1900' below. Although permission to accept this decoration was given, it cannot be worn with other British medals.

# CAMPAIGN MEDALS

## THE CHINA MEDAL

1900-1902

The origin of this war must be attributed to the inability, or disinclination, of the Chinese Government to punish the perpetrators of murders, and other excesses, by fanatics known as Boxers, whose enmity was specially directed against Christian missionaries. As the subjects of other powers in China had similarly suffered, an international force was mobilized which comprised contingents from England, India, France, the United States, Germany, Russia, and Japan. In 1902 the medal for this war was struck. In addition to the Military forces, a large number of Naval officers and men earned the award for service afloat and ashore.

The obverse bears the Queen's effigy as on the South Africa Medal 1899-1902. The reverse gives the same design as used for the earlier China Medals, with the date '1900' in the exergue. The Bars issued were: 'TAKU FORTS', 'DEFENCE OF THE LEGATIONS', and 'RELIEF OF PEKIN'. (See U.S.A., French, German, Russian, and Italian Sections.)

## ASHANTI MEDAL

1901

For service in quelling native risings between March 31st and December 25th, 1900, including the Relief of Kumassi, besieged by the rebels, a medal was granted in October 1901 to the Ashanti Field Force.

The obverse bears the effigy of King Edward VII wearing Field-Marshal's uniform, with the usual legend. The reverse gives a British Lion standing on a rock and looking towards the sunrise. In the foreground are two assegais, one broken, lying across a native shield, and on the right a palm branch. Below is a scroll inscribed: 'ASHANTI'. Only one Bar was issued, which was inscribed: 'KUMASSI'; this was awarded to those who took part in the defence and relief.

## THE CAPE

## COPPER COMPANY'S MEDAL

A medal was presented to the garrison of O'okiep, Namaqualand, who served under Lieut.-Colonel Shelton, D.S.O., during the siege of that town by the Boers. Unfortunately no details can be given of the medal issued at the expense of the Cape Copper Company, as the Company has ceased to exist. We are fortunate, however, in possessing a genuine piece of the ribbon which was obtained from the Company before it was dissolved.

## AFRICA

## GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

1902

In recognition of the need to reward those who had taken part in numerous minor operations, the Government gave orders for the Africa General Service Medal to be struck in 1902. The obverse of the Ashanti Medal 1901 was used for the obverse of this medal, and the reverse of the East and Central Africa Medal 1899, except that the exergue is inscribed with the word 'AFRICA'. All who took part in expeditions and active military operations between 1901 and the end of the reign of King Edward VII were awarded this medal. In 1916 the obverse was changed to a new design giving the effigy of King George V, with the correct titular legend. The following is a list of the Bars awarded.

1901-10

'N. NIGERIA', 'N. NIGERIA 1902', 'N. NIGERIA 1903', 'N. NIGERIA 1903-4', 'N. NIGERIA 1904', 'N. NIGERIA 1906', 'S. NIGERIA', 'S. NIGERIA 1902', 'S. NIGERIA 1902-3', 'S. NIGERIA 1903', 'S. NIGERIA 1903-4', 'S. NIGERIA 1904', 'S. NIGERIA 1904-5', 'S. NIGERIA 1905',

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

'S. NIGERIA 1905-6', 'EAST AFRICA 1902', 'EAST AFRICA 1904', 'EAST AFRICA 1905', 'EAST AFRICA 1906', 'WEST AFRICA 1906', 'WEST AFRICA 1908', 'SOMALILAND 1901', 'SOMALILAND 1902-4', 'SOMALILAND 1908-10', 'JUBALAND', 'UGANDA 1900', 'B.C.A. 1899-1900', 'GAMBIA', 'ARO 1901-1902', 'LANGO 1901', 'JIDBALLI', 'KISSI 1905', 'NANDI 1905-6'.

1913-15

'EAST AFRICA 1913-14', 'EAST AFRICA 1915', 'EAST AFRICA 1914', 'SHIMBER BERRIS 1914-15', and 'NYASALAND 1915'.

NOTE. If a comparison is made of the ribbon of this medal with that of the Ashanti Medal 1873-74, confusion between the two can readily be understood, particularly when seen separately. It would have been more satisfactory, and certainly more distinctive, had the ribbon of the Africa General Service Medal had the colours of the stripes reversed, so that the wide border stripes were green and the centre stripes black.

### TRANSPORT MEDAL

1903.

This medal was instituted in 1903, and was awarded to the officers of vessels specially chartered as transports during the South African and China Wars, 1899-1902. The obverse bears the effigy of the King in Naval uniform, with the usual legend. The reverse gives a map of the Southern Hemisphere, with a liner on the ocean. Round the bottom circumference the inscription runs: 'OB PATRIAM MILITIBUS PER MARE TRANSVECTIS ADJUTAM'. The ribbon of this medal resembles too closely the ribbon of the India General Service Medal, 1852-95.

### TIBET MEDAL

1903

A Mission was sent to the Tibetan Government, by the Government of India, and was attacked on its way. This incident developed into fighting that made necessary the services of British and Indian contingents, to restore order. For these services a medal was struck in 1903. The obverse bears the head of King Edward VII, with the usual legend, and on the reverse is seen a fort on the summit of a hill. Below is the word: 'TIBET', followed by the dates '1903-4'.

### NATAL MEDAL

1908

In consequence of a native revolt in 1906, affecting the Zulus in the Province of Natal, Military intervention became necessary to quell the disturbances. In 1908 the Government of Natal issued a medal to all who had taken part in suppressing the revolt and restoring order. The medal is of silver, and bears on the obverse a bust of King Edward, with the usual legend. On the reverse is the figure of Britannia holding a palm branch in her left hand, on her right is a female figure representing Natal, with the Sword of Justice in her right hand. In the background a group of natives is seen, and behind them the rising sun. In the exergue is the word: 'NATAL'.

### INDIA GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL

In 1908 it was decided to strike a new medal for General Service in India, to replace the Victorian issue 1895-1902, the occasion for the new medal being the North-West Frontier Campaign in 1908.

The obverse bears the effigy of King Edward in uniform, and the legend: 'EDWARDUS VII. KAISAR-I-HIND'. The reverse shows a

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS



TRANSPORT MEDAL  
1903



TIBET MEDAL  
1903



NATAL MEDAL  
1908



INDIA GENERAL SERVICE  
MEDAL  
1908



KHEDIVE'S SUDAN MEDAL  
1910-1918

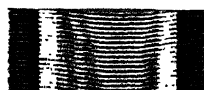
## MEDALS OF THE GREAT WAR



1914 STAR



1914-15 STAR



BRITISH WAR MEDAL



VICTORY MEDAL



NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE  
MEDAL  
1915



MERCANTILE MARINE  
WAR MEDAL



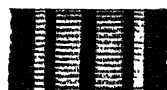
TERRITORIAL  
WAR MEDAL



GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL  
1923



PROPOSED GALLIPOLI  
MEDAL



MEDAL FOR SUCCOURING  
BRITISH PRISONERS



SPECIAL CONSTABULARY  
MEDAL  
1914-1918

## ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC MEDALS



ARCTIC MEDAL  
1818-1855



ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC  
MEDALS  
1857-1916

## GOOD SHOOTING MEDALS



NAVAL GOOD SHOOTING  
MEDAL  
1903



ARMY BEST SHOT  
MEDAL  
1869



BEST SHOT INDIAN  
ARMY MEDAL



VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA  
BEST SHOT MEDAL  
1881



MAGDALA MEDALS  
1873



NATIONAL RIFLE  
ASSOCIATION MEDAL  
1860

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

fort in the centre field, and a mountain range in the background. On a scroll, between a spray of oak and palm, the word: 'INDIA' appears at the bottom of the face. One Bar was issued in the year of institution for 'NORTH WEST FRONTIER 1908'.

Later, the medal bearing the effigy of King George V was granted to those who had taken part in the Abor Expedition 1911-12, with a Bar inscribed: 'ABOR 1911-12'.

### SUDAN MEDAL

1910-18

With the sanction of the British Government, a medal was presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the troops engaged in quelling native disturbances in the Atwot district of the Province of Bahr-el-Ghazal, in February to April 1910. It was also awarded for operations in South Kordofan, against Jebel Tajoi, in November and December 1910, and punitive expeditions in the Sudan in 1911 and 1912.

On the obverse of the medal the Khedive's Cypher appears, and on the reverse is a lion with its forepaws on a pedestal inscribed: 'SUDAN', and below the pedestal a display

of native weapons. Behind the lion is the desert, palm trees, and the rising sun.

In 1918 this medal was again granted by the Sultan of Egypt to troops, including the Sudan Police, for the following further services:

A Bar inscribed: 'DARFUR. 1916', for operations in Nahud and district, under the command of El Lewa Velly Pasha, between March 1st and December 31st, 1916.

A Bar for 'FASHER', for service west of Abiad, between May 15th and 23rd, 1916.

A Bar for 'ZERAF. 1913-14', for operations under El Kaimakam D. A. Fairbairn Bey between December 28th, 1913, and February 20th, 1914.

A Bar for 'MONGALLA. 1915-16', for operations under El Kaimakam C. C. Macnamara Bey, between January 1st and 25th, 1915.

The medal without a Bar for operations under El Mirali D. C. Perey-Smith, D.S.O., between February 17th and March 14th, 1916.

A Bar for 'LAU-NUER', for operations under El Mirali E. A. T. Bayly Bey, D.S.O., between February 27th and April 25th, 1917.

A Bar for 'ATWOT, 1918', for operations against the Bahr El Gazel Province, from March 13th to May 25th, 1918.

## MEDALS OF THE GREAT WAR

### 1914 STAR

It was just and fitting that the Government should decide to give special recognition to the forces under Sir John French, which was the first Army to enter the arena of the greatest war in history. Accordingly, in 1917 His Majesty instituted the 1914 Star, which was to be awarded in accordance with the following conditions:

'All officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, all men of the British and Indian

Forces, including civilian medical practitioners, nursing sisters, nurses and others employed with Military hospitals, who actually served in France or Belgium on the establishment of a unit of the British Expeditionary Forces, between August 5th, 1914, and midnight November 22nd-23rd 1914.' To these conditions it was later decided to grant the Star to 'all officers and men of the Royal Navy, Marines, Royal Naval Reserve, and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, who had actually served in France or Belgium on the establishment of

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

a unit landed for service on shore between August 5th, 1914, and midnight of November 22nd-25rd, 1914'.

The Star is of bronze, and consists of four points, the fourth being covered by the Imperial Crown. Superimposed are two crossed-swords, the points and hilts coinciding with the angles of the Star. In the centre is a scroll entwining the swords' blades inscribed: 'AUG-NOV. 1914', and encircling the scroll is a laurel wreath which bears the monogram 'G.V.'. On October 19th, 1919, His Majesty approved the grant of a Bar to those who had served under fire in France or Belgium between the specified dates. Recipients of this Star are entitled to surcharge their ribbon with a silver rose when the ribbon is worn in undress uniform without the Star.

## 1914-1915 STAR

Following the institution of the above decoration, it was resolved to confer a second award similar in design in recognition of the service of those who, between November 1914 and before January 1st, 1916, had served in any of the theatres of war as prescribed by the terms of the Admiralty and Army Orders. The only difference between the 1914 Star and the 1914-1915 Star is that in the centre the years '1914-1915' appear on the scroll, and the months 'AUG-NOV' are omitted, and no Bar was issued.

With respect to the conditions of eligibility, some extensions were made to those of the 1914 Star, whereby officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, and Canteen Staffs, were eligible to receive this award.

## BRITISH WAR MEDAL

1919

This medal was instituted in 1919, to mark the occasion of the termination of the War, and give recognition to those who had served

with a British, Colonial, Indian, Naval, Air Force, Mercantile Marine, Medical, and Transport contingent, during any period between August 1914 and November 1918.

The obverse bears the effigy of King George as on the coinage, with the legend: 'GEORGIUS V. BRITT: OMN: REX ET IND: IMP'. The reverse gives St. George of England mounted on horseback. In his right hand is a short gladiator's sword, and beneath the horse's feet the shield of the Central Powers charged with an eagle, and in the bottom centre a skull and cross-bones. On each side of the circumference are the years '1914-1918'.

## VICTORY MEDAL

Each country forming the Allied Powers engaged against the Central Powers agreed 'to devise an emblem of the victorious alliance which could be worn by the soldiers and sailors of the Allied countries'; it was proposed to institute an 'Allies Medal'. In accordance with an agreement reached at a meeting of representatives of all the Allied Powers held in Paris in March 1919, it was resolved that a medal should be instituted and called the Victory Medal. That the conditions of its award and distribution should be subject entirely to decisions reached by each of the respective Governments. The design of the medal was to be left to the choice of each country, provided that in each design a winged figure of Victory showing full-face occupied the centre position on the obverse of each Allied Medal, and the reverse bore the inscription 'THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILIZATION', according to the language of each country.

In the case of the British 'Victory Medal', it was approved that any officer or man who had been 'mentioned in despatches' shall wear a small oak leaf of bronze on the ribbon of this medal.

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS

The British Medal is of bronze, and gives, on the obverse, the winged figure of Victory, full length, in the centre of the face. In her right hand is a palm branch, and her left arm is extended outwards. There is no inscription on this face. On the reverse is the inscription: 'THE GREAT WAR FOR CIVILIZATION', and the names of the Allied Powers, or their coats-of-arms.

### NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1915

Instituted in 1915 by King George as a reward for minor naval operations, whether engaged with the enemy or on patrol service.

A Bar was issued, inscribed: 'PERSIAN GULF, 1909-1914', for service in the Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf, in suppressing the traffic of arms, between October 19th, 1909, and August 1st, 1914. The obverse gives the head of the King in home uniform, with the usual titular legend, and the reverse a representation of Britannia and two sea horses.

### MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDAL

This medal was granted to officers and men of the British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Mercantile Marine, who served at sea through the danger zone. The obverse bears the effigy of the King, with the usual legend. The reverse shows a merchant vessel, and a sailing ship, with a partly submerged submarine on the right. In the exergue is inscribed: 'FOR-WAR - SERVICE MERCANTILE MARINE 1914-1918'. The whole is encircled by a wreath of laurel.

The design of the ribbon was chosen to represent the port, starboard, and head lights carried by all vessels.

### TERRITORIAL WAR MEDAL

The grant of a special medal to members of the Territorial Force was sanctioned by the King, and was awarded to those who had served for a period of not less than four years in the Territorial Force prior to the War, and that (1) they had volunteered to serve overseas on or before September 30th, 1914, and (2) were not entitled to the 1914 Star, or 1914-1915 Star.

The obverse gives the head of the King surrounded by the legend: 'GEORGIUS V. BRITT. OMN. REX ET IND IMP.'. The reverse has the inscription: 'TERRITORIAL WAR MEDAL' at the top, and below, in a circular wreath, 'FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS 1914/9'.

### GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL 1923

This medal was approved by the King, as a reward for those engaged in Military operations otherwise than in East, Central, West Africa, India, or on the Indian Frontier. Four Clasps have been authorized: 'S. PERSIA', for service between November 12th, 1918, and June 22nd, 1919; 'KURDISTAN', for service between May 23rd, 1919, and December 6th, 1919, and November 17th, 1920; and 'N.W. PERSIA', for service between August 10th, 1920, and December 31st, 1920.

Our illustration gives only the obverse, which has the head of King George, facing left, surrounded by the usual titular legend. The medal is of silver.

### PROPOSED GALLIPOLI MEDAL

Interest attaches to the ribbon shown in the illustration, as the design intended for a medal it was proposed should be struck and awarded

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

to the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, and African troops having served in the Gallipoli Expedition. The proposal was abandoned in favour of having no other medals than the '1914 Star', '1914-1915 Star', 'British War Medal', and 'Victory Medal'. It seems this ribbon was approved before the medal was even designed, or sanctioned.

### BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR SUCCOUR MEDAL

1922

This medal was instituted in 1922, and struck in silver and bronze as a reward conferred upon persons of allied nationality who, at the risk of their own liberty, and even of their lives, rendered assistance to British soldiers behind the enemy's lines.

The obverse, which is the only side of the

medal our illustration gives, has the head of King George, and usual titular legend.

### SPECIAL CONSTABULARY MEDAL

1919

In recognition of the conspicuous services and devotion to duty rendered by the Special Constabulary during the Great War, this medal was instituted by King George on August 30th, 1919. The medal is also awarded on the recommendation of the Home Secretary to those who have served in a Special Constabulary Reserve for not less than nine years.

The medal is of bronze, and has on the obverse the King's effigy, and on the reverse an appropriate inscription. Those to whom the medal was awarded for service during the Great War were granted a Bar inscribed: 'THE GREAT WAR'.



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# ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC MEDALS

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## ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC MEDALS 1857-1916

On January 30th, 1857, the decision of Queen Victoria to confer a medal on those who had been engaged in Arctic Exploration was announced in the *London Gazette*, in the following terms:

‘Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify Her commands that a Medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who have been engaged in the several expeditions to the Arctic regions, whether of discovery or research, between the years 1818 and 1855, both inclusive, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty give notice of the same.

‘The Medal will accordingly be awarded as follows:

‘1 To the officers, seamen and Marines of Her Majesty’s ships and vessels employed on the several voyages to the Arctic Seas during the specific period, and also to the officers of the French Navy and to such volunteers as accompanied these expeditions.

‘2 To the officers, seamen and others who were engaged in the expeditions to the Arctic Seas, equipped by the Government and citizens of the United States.

‘3 To the commanders and crews of the several expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of Her Majesty’s subjects.

‘4 To persons who have served in the several land expeditions, whether equipped by Her Majesty’s Government, by the Hudson’s Bay Company or from private resources.’

The medal for 1818-1855 is of silver, and octagonal. The obverse gives the profile of the Queen, facing left, and diademed, with the usual legend. The reverse shows in the foreground a sledge party, and in the background a ship blocked in ice. At the top of the medal are the words: ‘FOR ARCTIC DISCOVERIES’, and in the exergue the years ‘1818-1855’. The medal is surmounted by a five-pointed Star and ring, and is suspended by a white watered ribbon, one and a half inches wide.

### 1876

A second medal was announced by the Admiralty on November 28th, 1876, and was awarded to all persons serving on Her Majesty’s Ships *Alert* and *Discovery*, during the years 1875-76, and on the Yacht *Pandora* in 1876. The conditions governing this award being:

‘To the officers, seamen, Marines and other persons serving on board Her Majesty’s Ships *Alert* and *Discovery* between the 17th July 1875 and the 2nd November 1876.

‘2 To the officers and crew of the yacht *Pandora* between the 3rd June 1876 and 2nd November 1876.’

This medal is of silver, and circular. The obverse gives the Queen’s bust, with her head veiled and diademed. The inscription reads: ‘VICTORIA REGINA, 1876’. The reverse shows a ship in ice-pack with heavy clouds above. The medal has a straight Clasp, and is suspended by an unwatered ribbon one and a quarter inches wide.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

1904

A third medal was instituted by King Edward in 1904, which, it is alleged, is now regarded as the standard award for Polar Exploration. At the time of its institution it was distributed to Captain Scott and his crew of the ship *Discovery*. The medal is of silver, and octagonal, and shows King Edward in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, facing left, and the inscription: 'EDWARDUS VII REX IMPERATOR'. The reverse gives a sledging party on skis in the foreground, and in the background

*Discovery* in her winter quarters. A Bar was awarded to the members of Captain Scott's Expedition to the Antarctic, inscribed: 'ANTARCTIC 1901-1904'. The Clasp is of the curved scroll variety, and the ribbon is unwatered. Bronze medals were awarded to those of the *Terra Nova*, and *Morning*, without Bars.

The later Antarctic medals bear the profile of King George V, and have distinguishing Bars: 'ANTARCTIC, 1907-1909', 'ANTARCTIC, 1910-1913', 'ANTARCTIC, 1912', and 'ANTARCTIC, 1914-1916'.

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# GOOD SHOOTING MEDALS

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## NAVAL GOOD SHOOTING MEDAL 1903

This medal was instituted in 1903 by King Edward VII, and is awarded annually to the seamen registering the highest percentage of hits during the Fleet's target practice with each type of gun. On the obverse is a bust of the King in Admiral's uniform, with the usual titular inscription. On the reverse is a figure of Neptune holding several thunderbolts in his left hand, and with his right arm drawn back he is about to throw. To the rear of Neptune is the prow of a Roman galley drawn by three sea-horses, and above their heads a trident. The inscription reads: 'AMAT VICTORIA CURAM'. Bars are awarded which are inscribed with the name of the recipient's ship.

## ARMY BEST SHOT MEDAL 1869

This medal was instituted on April 30th, 1869, but became obsolete in 1883. It was round, and of silver. On the obverse is a bust of Queen Victoria, and the legend: 'VICTORIA REGINA'. On the reverse is a representation of Fame crowning a warrior who is naked except for a cloak which hangs behind him. In his right hand he holds a bow, and on his left arm is a shield pierced by three arrows. The Bar for suspension is plain.

## VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA BEST SHOT MEDAL 1881

Instituted on April 14th, 1881, and presented to the best marksman in the Volunteers by the Government of India. The medal is round, and of silver. On the obverse is a volunteer lying on a bank loading his rifle, with trees and hills in the background. The inscription on the circumference reads: 'PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'. On the reverse the centre is reserved for the name of the recipient, and on the upper face is a scroll, and on the lower face two branches of palm, the whole is surrounded by the inscription: 'BEST SHOT OF THE VOLUNTEERS'. The medal has a scroll Bar, and is suspended by a green ribbon two inches wide.

## MAGDALA MEDALS 1873

The award of these medals was instituted by General Lord Napier of Magdala, in a General Order dated October 21st, 1873, who declared his intention of bestowing the medal, and the prize has been continued by his successors. The medal is round, and of gold, and has on the obverse a scene representing the capture of Magdala, Abyssinia. Above are the words: 'CAPTURED 13 APL 1868', and in the exergue: 'MAGDALA'. Round the circumference is inscribed: 'PRESENTED BY H.E. GENL SIR DONALD STEWART BART G.C.B. 1881-2'. On the reverse is a wreath of oak

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

and laurel surrounding the words: 'THE MAG-DALA MEDAL', and round the circumference: 'BEST SHOT NATIVE INFANTRY IN BENGAL'. The medal is surmounted by a Baron's coronet, and a square-shaped ring. (See Ethiopian Section.)

### BEST SHOT INDIAN ARMY MEDAL

This medal is round, and of silver. On the obverse is the diademed head of Queen Victoria, and the words: 'VICTORIA QUEEN' on each side of the circumference. On the reverse is a woman draped, holding a wreath in her right hand, and in her left a Union Jack, below which is an oval shield inscribed: 'THE-BEST SHOT-OF THE-NATIVE ARMIES-

OF-INDIA'. In the middle distance, behind the woman, is a musketry party at practice, and in the far distance are mountains.

### NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEDAL

1860

This medal was instituted in 1860. It is awarded in gold, silver, and bronze. On the obverse are two figures, an old English bowman on the left, and Volunteer Rifleman right. On the left of the bowman are the dates '1300-1500', and on the right of the rifleman '1860'. In the exergue are the words: 'SIT PERPETUUM'. On the reverse is a wreath of laurel encircling the inscription: 'THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION 1860'.

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS



NAVAL  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
1831



NAVAL  
ENGINEERS' MEDAL  
1842



NAVAL  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
RIBBON NOW USED



R.M. MERITORIOUS  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1849



ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE  
OFFICERS' DECORATION



R.N.V.R.  
OFFICERS' DECORATION  
1910



ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
1910



ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
NEW RIBBON



ROYAL FLEET RESERVE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



ARMY L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
OLD RIBBON  
1830-1915



ARMY L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
NEW RIBBON  
1915



MILITIA  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
1904



SPECIAL RESERVE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



IMPERIAL YEOMANRY  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



VOLUNTEER OFFICERS'  
DECORATION  
1892



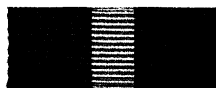
VOLUNTEER  
LONG SERVICE MEDAL  
1894



HONOURABLE ARTILLERY  
COMPANY RIBBON



TERRITORIAL OFFICERS'  
DECORATION  
1908



TERRITORIAL  
EFFICIENCY MEDAL  
OBSOLETE RIBBON



TERRITORIAL  
EFFICIENCY MEDAL  
NEW RIBBON

## ROYAL AIR FORCE MEDALS



MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL 1919



ROYAL AIR FORCE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL 1919

## DOMINION AND COLONIAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS



PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE  
BEYOND THE SEAS MEDAL

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# LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

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In the reign of William IV the institution began of awarding medals to men in the Navy and Army for long and exemplary service. Later, awards were extended to officers of the Irregular Forces for long service, and to men for long service and good conduct. Then followed the extension to officers and men in the forces of the Dominions and Colonies. Similar awards were granted by civic bodies to their servants and employees for long and faithful service.

## NAVAL LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

1831

The first Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was instituted by King William IV, in 1831, the condition required for the grant of this award being twenty-one years of exemplary service.

The obverse consists of an anchor with the Crown above, and oak sprays on either side. The reverse has the inscription: 'FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT' within a circular band. In the centre, within this circle, particulars of the award are engraved.

Regulations at this period required the medal 'to be worn at the third button of the jacket'.

We are fortunate in having secured a genuine piece of the original ribbon issued, as seen in the illustration.

## NAVAL ENGINEERS' MEDAL

1842

In 1842 there was instituted a medal of which only six pieces were struck, and four awarded. Specimens are, therefore, extremely rare. The medal is in silver, and shows, on the obverse,

a two-masted paddle steamship. In the exergue is a trident. The reverse has a crowned anchor, and the inscription 'FOR ABILITY AND GOOD CONDUCT'. The ribbon shown in the illustration is the original, which was subsequently used in a slightly narrower width for the medal described below.

## NAVAL LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal, which was instituted by Queen Victoria, some time after her Coronation, was granted to petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, and to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, who had served for twenty-one years with exemplary records.

The period of service was later changed to fifteen years. Accompanying this award, gratuities are granted according to the rank of recipients. Since the institution of the medal the Sovereign's effigy has been changed. The original issue bore the Queen's profile by Wyon. The reverse has remained the same, and shows an old three-masted battleship, surrounded by a rope cable tied at the bottom with a reef knot, and around the circumference the inscription: 'FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Originally this medal was worn by the ribbon issued for the Engineers' Medal, as shown in the illustration; it was later changed to the narrower width.

### ROYAL MARINES MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL 1849

Instituted in 1849. This medal is granted to non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant, and above, after twenty-one years' service. The obverse bears the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, and on the reverse: 'FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE', flanked by two branches of laurel, and surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

### OFFICERS' DECORATION ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE 1910

Instituted in 1910. This decoration is granted to commissioned officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, following the completion of fifteen years' service. The design is similar to 'The Volunteer Officers' Decoration 1892' (*vide infra*).

The Badge is suspended by a green ribbon one and a half inches wide. Recipients have the letters 'R.D.' added to their names.

### OFFICERS' DECORATION ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE 1910

Instituted in 1910, and awarded to commissioned officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve following the completion of twenty years' service. The letters 'V.D.' are added to

the names of recipients in the Navy List. The original ribbon was green, one and a quarter inches wide. In 1922 the ribbon was changed to a ribbon of the following design: navy-blue, red, green, navy-blue, one and a half inches wide.

### ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

1910

Instituted in 1910. This medal is granted to those men of the Royal Naval Reserve who have completed fifteen years' service, and the prescribed periods of training, provided their character has been consistently assessed 'V.G.'. The medal is of silver, and bears on the obverse the effigy of the King in Naval uniform, and on the reverse a representation of a battleship, and the legend: 'DIUTURNE FIDELIS'. The original ribbon was green, one and a quarter inches wide. In 1922 this ribbon was replaced by the ribbon shown in the illustration following.

### ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE LONG SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is awarded to members of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, on the completion of twelve years' service. The medal is the facsimile of the Royal Naval Reserve Medal.

### ROYAL FLEET RESERVE MEDAL 1930

This decoration is awarded to men of the Royal Fleet Reserve, who, on or after April 1st, 1930, or who served in the Great War and have been awarded the R.N. Long Service

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

and Good Conduct Medal, are eligible for the award of the Royal Fleet Reserve Medal, provided that they have served fifteen years in the Fleet, and Royal Fleet Reserve combined. It is also required that the prescribed number of trainings should have been carried out, with the possession of the maximum number of Good Conduct Badges, and a character not below 'v.g.'. The medal is the same as that of the Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

### ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

1830

The first medal awarded in the British Army, for Long Service, was instituted by King William IV, on July 30th, 1830. It was granted to every enlisted soldier who had completed twenty-one years in the infantry, or twenty years in the cavalry, with an irreproachable character. The medal was the work of Pistrucci, and had on the obverse the Royal escutcheon, including the arms of Hanover, surrounded by a trophy of arms. The reverse bore the inscription: 'FOR - LONG SERVICE - AND - GOOD CONDUCT'. The medal was suspended by a plain steel clasp. Ribbon: crimson.

### ARMY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

1837

The Victorian medal was similar to the above, but without the arms of Hanover. It was suspended by the steel clasp until 1850, after which a silver clasp was substituted. Ribbon: crimson.

The medal of the Edwardian reign substituted for Pistrucci's obverse a bust of King Edward in Field-Marshal's uniform. The reverse

bore the same inscription as the William IV and Victoria Medals, and the ribbon was crimson.

The medal of the present reign bears the effigy of King George V in Field-Marshal's uniform, and has the same reverse as the preceding medals. The ribbon, however, was changed, and now has white edges.

### MILITIA LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

1904

This medal was instituted by King Edward, and was granted to non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Militia on or after November 9th, 1904. The conditions governing the grant of this award required eighteen years' service and fifteen annual trainings. The medal was oval, and bore on the obverse the effigy of the King in Field-Marshal's uniform, with the usual legend. On the reverse were the words: 'MILITIA. FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'.

### SPECIAL RESERVE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal is similar to the Territorial Efficiency Medal (*vide infra*), and is granted to non-commissioned officers and men of the Special Reserve Force. The reverse inscription reads: 'SPECIAL RESERVE. FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'.

### IMPERIAL YEOMANRY LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal is now obsolete. Those entitled to it receive the Territorial Force Efficiency Medal.

The medal was oval, and bore the Sovereign's



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

effigy in Field-Marshal's uniform on the obverse, and on the reverse: 'IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'.

### VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION

1892

This medal was instituted in July 1892. It was granted to officers with twenty years' service recommended as 'efficient and capable'. In 1894 a similar medal was instituted for Indian Volunteer officers. In the case of India, the term of service was eighteen years. The decoration consists of an oval badge in the form of an oak wreath of silver, tied with gold ribbon. In the centre is the Royal Cypher, and surmounting the whole is an Imperial Crown. The Cypher of the British Decoration was: 'E.R. VII', and the Indian Decoration: 'E.R.I.VII'. The decoration is now obsolete, having been replaced by the Territorial Decoration. The ribbon was plain green, one and a half inches wide, the same as for the Officers' Decoration Royal Naval Reserve.

### VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL

1894

Instituted in 1894, this medal was granted on the completion of twenty years' service. In 1896 it was extended to Indian and Colonial Volunteers, the former after eighteen years' service. In 1908 the medal was rendered obsolete after the disbandment of the Volunteer Force in Great Britain. The obverse bore the effigy of the reigning Sovereign and the usual legend. The words: 'ET IMPERATRIX' or 'ET IMPERATOR' were added to the Indian and Colonial pieces. The reverse shows two laurel

branches, and the words: 'FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE', inscribed on an intertwining scroll. The inscription on the Colonial Medal reads: 'FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES'. The ribbon was plain green, one and a quarter inches wide. Members of the Honourable Artillery Company wore the medal attached to their own distinctive ribbon shown in the illustration.

### TERRITORIAL DECORATION

1908

Following the disbandment of the Volunteer Force, and the establishment of the Territorial Force, a new decoration became necessary and was established in 1908. The design of the Territorial Decoration was the same as the old Volunteer Officers' Decoration. The ribbon, however, was changed by the addition of a broad yellow stripe in the centre. Officers of the Honourable Artillery Company who are awarded this decoration suspend it from their own distinctive ribbon.

### TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY MEDAL

1908

This decoration was likewise established in 1908, to replace the Volunteer Long Service Medal. It is awarded to members of the Territorial Force after the completion of twelve years' service, which must include twelve annual trainings.

The medal is oval, and bears the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in Field-Marshal's uniform, with the usual legend. The reverse has the inscription: 'TERRITORIAL FORCE EFFICIENCY MEDAL'. The ribbon was originally similar to the Territorial Decoration, but one

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

and a quarter inches wide. This ribbon has been substituted for the new design shown in the illustration: green, with narrow yellow borders. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Honourable Artillery Company are also awarded this medal, which is worn suspended by the Company's distinctive ribbon, which is the same as the ribbon used by the officers: half red, and half dark blue, with narrow yellow edges.

### ROYAL AIR FORCE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL 1919

In 1919, this medal was instituted 'for the recognition of valuable services rendered in the field, as distinct from actual flying services', and is awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Air Force. The obverse bears the effigy of the King without uniform, as used on the coinage, surrounded by the usual titular legend. The reverse is the same as for the Navy and Army Meritorious Service Medals. The design of this ribbon is ingenious, as it is a combination of the Navy and Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal ribbons, with the addition of a dividing central stripe of white.

### ROYAL AIR FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL 1919

Instituted in 1919. This medal is circular, and bears the Sovereign's effigy, with the usual legend on the obverse, and on the reverse are the words: 'FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'. In the centre is an eagle flying surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

### PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS MEDAL

This medal was instituted to replace the individual medals awarded by the Dominions and Colonies for 'Long Service and Good Conduct'. The medal is round, and of silver, and has on the obverse the King's effigy with the usual legend. In the centre of the reverse is the dedication: 'FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT', and round the circumference: 'PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS'. The name of the Dominion, and the number, rank, and name of the recipient, and his Regiment, are inscribed on the rim.

### COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES OFFICERS' DECORATION

This decoration is awarded to Volunteer officers on the completion of twenty years' service, and consists of a chased oval band of silver, having thereon the words: 'COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES', and in the centre of the band is the Imperial Cypher in silver-gilt, with the Imperial Crown surmounting the whole. The ribbon is green, one and a quarter inches wide.

### COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES LONG SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed eighteen years in the Volunteer Forces in the Colonies. On the obverse is the Royal effigy, and on the reverse: 'FOR LONG SERVICE IN THE COLONIAL AUXILIARY FORCES'. Ribbon: green, one and a quarter inches wide.

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# INDIAN, DOMINION, AND COLONIAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

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Medals similar to those awarded in the British Army for (a) Meritorious Service; (b) Distinguished Conduct; and (c) Long Service and Good Conduct, were instituted and awarded to the Forces in India, the Dominions, and Colonies. With the exception of India, these medals were the same as the British Medals, except that the name of the Dominion, State or Colony, was added to the reverse inscriptions. In addition, each Dominion and Colony had distinctive ribbons for the suspension of these medals.

In 1910 the medals for Long Service and Good Conduct were replaced by a new medal, known as 'THE PERMANENT FORCES OF THE EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS MEDAL'. In order to obtain authoritative information concerning the institution of all Dominion and Colonial medals, application was made to the Military authorities of the Australian Commonwealth, the Union of South Africa, and the Dominion of Canada. From each of these Dominions full particulars and data were contributed, together with samples of the ribbons. It has previously been stated that each Dominion and Colony had distinctive ribbons for their Meritorious Service, Distinguished Conduct, and Long Service and Good Conduct Medals. While this is substantially correct, we have failed to confirm the existence of distinctive ribbons for 'THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE' and 'DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS' in the case of each Dominion and Colony. The only three medals with distinctive ribbons we have succeeded in tracing are those found in the illustrations for 'Meritorious Service Medal', Australian Commonwealth; Union of South Africa 'Meritorious Service Medal'; and West African Frontier Force 'Distinguished Conduct in the Field Medal'. We believe, however, that the ribbons for these three medals in the Colonies were distinctive, and had double stripes of the same colour as the single stripe of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## INDIA

### INDIAN TITLES BADGES

The institution of these Titles Badges was first announced by His Majesty the King Emperor, at the Coronation Durbar, held at Delhi on December 12th, 1911. They are conferred on Indians, though for what services we are unable to state.

These titles are divided into three Classes, as under:

1. For 'Diwan Bahadur' and 'Sardar Bahadur'.
2. For 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', and 'Rao Bahadur'.
3. For 'Sardar Sahib', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib', and 'Rao Sahib'.

The decoration worn by recipients of these titles is a badge or medallion bearing the King Emperor's effigy crowned, and the name of the title in English, both executed on a plaque or shield surmounted by a five-pointed star, above which is the Imperial Crown. For the titles of DIWAN, SARDAR, KHAN, RAI and RAO BAHADUR, the plaque is of silver-gilt, and for the titles of KHAN and RAO SAHIB, the plaque is of silver. The distinctive ribbons are as follows:

For the Badges of 'Diwan and Sardar Bahadur', light blue, edged dark blue.

For the Badges of 'Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur', red, edged dark red.

For the Badges of 'Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib', dark blue, edged light blue.

### MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is round, and of silver. On the obverse is the King's effigy, and the words:

'KAISAR-I-HIND'. On the reverse there is a wreath of lotus flowers and leaves, encircling one of palm leaves, and between the two wreaths are the words: 'FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE'. The ribbon is crimson.

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

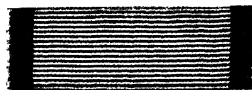
This medal is the facsimile of the above medal, except that on the reverse the inscription between the wreaths reads: 'FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'. The ribbon is the same as for the British Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

### INDIAN POLICE MEDAL

During the past few years, the Indian Police have been subjected to an unusually severe strain. Hitherto the only decoration open to the Indian Police has been the King's Medal, which, so far as India is concerned, is limited to fifty awards per annum. The regular police in India number 200,000 officers and men. It will, therefore, be seen that the time had come for the institution of a new decoration. Accordingly, on June 8th, 1932, an announcement appeared that the King Emperor had been graciously pleased to institute a new decoration to be known as 'The Indian Police Medal', to be awarded by the Viceroy. This decoration is open to all ranks for acts of gallantry, conspicuous service, ability, merit, and prolonged service. The medal is of bronze, and has on the obverse the effigy of the King Emperor crowned, and facing left. The legend reads: 'GEORGIUS. V. D.G. BRITT. OMN.

# DOMINION AND COLONIAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

## INDIA



TITLE BADGE  
FIRST CLASS



TITLE BADGE  
SECOND CLASS



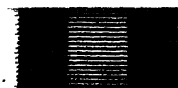
TITLE BADGE  
THIRD CLASS



MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL



VICEROY'S VISIT  
TO DELHI



INDIAN POLICE MEDAL  
1932



EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES,  
INDIA MEDAL  
1921-22



CEYLON POLICE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL

## THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA



MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
1896



NATAL  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



DEKORATIE VOOR  
TROUWE DIENST  
1899-1902



ANGLO-BOEREORLOG  
1899-1902



WOUND RIBBON  
1899-1902



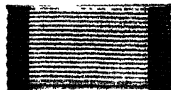
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE  
M.S.M.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
COMMEMORATION MEDAL  
1910



W. AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE  
DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT  
MEDAL



AFRICAN POLICE MEDAL



W. AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL

## INDIAN, DOMINION, COLONIAL DECORATIONS

REX. ET INDIAE. IMP.'. On the reverse is a wreath of laurel surmounted by a small Imperial Crown, and across the wreath is a band inscribed: 'FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT'. Above this band is the word 'INDIAN', and below, the word 'POLICE'.

### EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES INDIA MEDAL

This medal was conferred upon some eighty native officers and police inspectors, but not on any British officers or officials, in commemoration of His Royal Highness's Tour in India in 1921-2.

The medal is of frosted silver, and measures  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches in diameter. The obverse gives an admirable head of the Prince facing left, and round the circumference the legend: 'EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, INDIA 1921-1922'. In the centre of the reverse is the badge of the Heir-Apparent—a plume of ostrich feathers enfiled by his coronet bearing the motto 'ICH DIEN'—surrounded by an oval Garter with motto, and exterior to the Garter the Collar and Badge of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The whole surmounted by the Prince's coronet. The design is in high relief and of excellent workmanship.

NOTE. We are unable to supply the descriptive particulars of the following decorations and State Orders, the authentic ribbons of which are illustrated:

### VICEROY'S VISIT TO DELHI

### BARODA STATE ORDER FIRST CLASS

### BARODA STATE ORDER SECOND CLASS

### DATIA STATE ORDER

### STAR OF NEPAL

### INDORE STATE ORDER

### CEYLON POLICE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

### THE ORDER OF THE DORANEE EMPIRE 1839

This Order was instituted by Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, as a reward for British officers who had been instrumental in restoring his throne. The first installation took place at Cabul on September 13th, 1839, when Sir John Keane, commanding the British troops, received the 1st Class. There were three Classes.

#### INSIGNIA

THE PLAQUE is an eight-pointed silver faceted Star, upon which, superimposed, is a gold Maltese Cross, ball-tipped, with gold crossed swords between the arms. The medallion is enamelled peacock-blue, and has on it a green flower. The medallion is surrounded by a circle of large pearls, and one large diamond in each of the four angles.

THE BADGE is a gold Maltese Cross, ball-tipped, with raised borders. The medallion, of peacock-blue enamel, contains a Persian inscription signifying: 'AUTHORITY IS FROM GOD ALONE', and 'EVERY MAN RECOGNISES HIS SWAY'. Surrounding the medallion is a circle of pearls, and between the arms are crossed swords. The reverse medallion is enamelled red, and surrounded by a green enamelled band with a chased circumference.

Specimens of this Order's insignia are to be seen in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London.

# THE BRITISH EMPIRE

## THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is of silver, and has on the obverse the effigy of the reigning Sovereign, and on the reverse the legend: 'FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE'. Ribbon: crimson, with navy-blue border stripes, and centre stripe flanked with white stripes.

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL 1896

In 1896 this medal was issued to members of the Colonial Permanent Forces of the Cape. The obverse has the Royal Arms, and on the reverse the words: 'LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT'. The ribbon was crimson, with a narrow stripe of orange in the centre.

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL. NATAL

The medal was the same as for the British Army, but with the word: 'NATAL' added to the inscription on the reverse. The ribbon was crimson, with a narrow yellow stripe in the centre. This medal is now obsolete.

### DEKORATIE VOOR TROUWE DIENST

This decoration was awarded to officers who served with the Boer Forces, and rendered distinguished service during the 1899-1902

War. The medal is of silver, and has on the obverse the South African Coat-of-Arms, and the inscription: 'VOOR TROUWE DIENST 1899-1902'. On the reverse is the Coat-of-Arms of the Orange Free State, and the same inscription as on the obverse.

### ANGLO-BOEREOORLOG

This medal was awarded to members of the Boer Forces who remained faithful to the end of the hostilities. It is of silver, and has on the obverse the Coat-of-Arms of the South African Republic, and the inscription: 'ANGLO-BOEREOORLOG 1899-1902', and on the reverse the Arms of the Orange Free State, with the above inscription repeated.

### WOUND RIBBON

This ribbon was granted, without a medal, to those who were wounded in action.

### SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Except for the ribbon illustrated, we can give no particulars of the medal.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA COMMEMORATION MEDAL 1910

A silver medal was granted to Naval and Military officers, men, and civilian officials, who took part in the ceremonies associated

# DOMINION AND COLONIAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

## ZANZIBAR (BRITISH PROTECTORATE)



THE ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR  
1875



THE ORDER OF EL-HAMUDIVAH  
1902



THE ORDER OF EL-ALIVAH

## THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL  
1895



LONG SERVICE AND  
GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL  
1895



NEW SOUTH WALES  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
1895



QUEENSLAND  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL  
1895



VICTORIA  
LONG AND EFFICIENT  
SERVICE MEDAL



SENIOR CADET  
COMPETITION MEDAL



AUSTRALASIAN  
ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S  
MEDAL



TASMANIA  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



NEW GUINEA  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL

## NEW ZEALAND



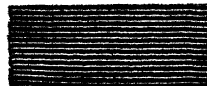
NEW ZEALAND CROSS  
1869



LONG AND EFFICIENT  
SERVICE MEDAL



LONG SERVICE AND  
GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL



TERRITORIAL  
SERVICE MEDAL  
OLD RIBBON



TERRITORIAL  
SERVICE MEDAL  
NEW RIBBON



## INDIAN, DOMINION, COLONIAL DECORATIONS

with the Union of South African States by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, in 1910. The obverse gives the effigy of King George, and usual titular legend. On the reverse is the figure of a man forging the links of a chain at an anvil.

### WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal is the same as for the British Army, but with the words: 'WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE' added to the inscription on the reverse. The ribbon consists of two broad navy-blue border stripes and a crimson centre stripe divided by a green stripe.

### WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal is the same as for the British Army, but with the words: 'WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE' added to the inscription on the reverse. The ribbon was crimson, with a broad green stripe in the centre.

### AFRICAN POLICE MEDAL

Beyond the fact that this medal was issued to the Gold Coast Constabulary and other Forces, we have no descriptive particulars of the medal, the ribbon of which we believe to be authentic.

## ZANZIBAR

Zanzibar, literally 'land of the Zenj', comprises the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, and Lamu. In 1888 the British East Africa Company acquired the mainland coast territory, north of the territory from the Umbu River which had been acquired in the same year by the German East Africa Association. The British territory was extended to the mouth of the Juba in 1890, since when Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate. There appears to have been Arab settlements in these regions as early as the tenth century. In the fifteenth century the Portuguese were paramount, but in the seventeenth century they lost most of their dominions north of the Mozambique to the Mohammedan Sultan of Muscat. In 1856, Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, became Sultan of Zanzibar. By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897), the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognized in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. From the beginning of the nineteenth century Zanzibar dominated the trade of East Africa, but since the development of the mainland its importance as a distributing centre has greatly decreased.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

### THE ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR 1875

Instituted by the second Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyyid Majid, on December 22nd, 1875. The Order consists of four Classes.

#### INSIGNIA

THE BADGE, which is the only part of the insignia we can describe, consists of a gold five-armed, ball-tipped Maltese Cross, red-enamelled, with white borders. In the red-enamelled medallion is the Sultan's Cypher in gold, and is surrounded by a white-enamelled band. The Cross rests on a green-enamelled laurel wreath, and is surmounted by a similar wreath of smaller dimensions.

### THE ORDER OF EL-HAMUDIVAH 1902

Instituted by the Sultan Hamud, in 1902. The Order has four Classes. We have no particulars of the design of the insignia. The ribbon illustrated is authentic.

### THE ORDER OF EL-ALIVAH

This Order also consists of four Classes, but we can give no particulars of the insignia. The ribbon, however, is authentic.

## THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

### MERITORIOUS SERVICE AND LONG SERVICE MEDALS

So far as is known, each Colony, prior to Federation, issued, in 1895, 'A Meritorious Service Medal' and a 'Long Service Medal'. These were struck in silver with scroll suspension. The obverse bore the Royal effigy and usual legend, and on the reverse the words 'FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE', or 'FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT', and the name of the Colony. The ribbons were as follows:

Meritorious Service Medal: crimson with two dark green stripes in the centre.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal:

New South Wales: crimson, with a narrow blue stripe in the centre.

Queensland: crimson, with a narrow light blue stripe in the centre.

Tasmania: Crimson, with a salmon pink stripe in the centre.

These medals were replaced in 1903 by similar medals on which were the words: 'COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA', in lieu of the name of the Colony.

The ribbon for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was crimson, with one dark green stripe in the centre. In 1910 the Commonwealth Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct was replaced by the 'Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal'. The Meritorious Service Medal of 1903 is still issued.

### LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL: VICTORIA 1882

This medal was instituted by the Government of Victoria in 1882, and awarded to officers and other ranks of the Volunteers, for fifteen years' service. The qualification required in addition that each recipient should be classed as 'efficient' each successive year.

## INDIAN, DOMINION, COLONIAL DECORATIONS

The medal was struck in silver, was circular, and had a scroll suspension. On the obverse was a St. George's Cross, with a Star at each extremity, and one in the centre, surrounded by an Imperial Crown, with the inscription on the Garter: 'PRO DEO ET PATRIA VICTORIA', and round the circumference: 'LOCAL FORCES, VICTORIA'. On the reverse the inscription reads: 'FOR - LONG AND - EFFICIENT - SERVICE - 1882'. The ribbon is white, with broad magenta border stripes.

### SENIOR CADET COMPETITION MEDAL

The date of the institution of this medal is not available, but was authorized on the introduction of Compulsory Military Training. A specimen of this medal was kindly lent to us by Major L. E. Bevis, Military Representative, Commonwealth of Australia, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.

It is round, and struck in silver, with a scroll

suspension. On the obverse is an outline map of Australia in relief, with the word 'AUSTRALIA' across it, and round the circumference is inscribed: 'COMMONWEALTH MILITARY COMPETITION - SENIOR CADETS'. On the reverse are the words 'BRIGADE COMPETITIONS' in the centre, and the years '1911. 12' inscribed above, and the recipient's name below. 'CHAMPION TEAM' occupies the upper circumference. The ribbon is dark green, with two narrow yellow stripes in the centre, as shown in the illustration.

### AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL

We assume this medal is awarded by the Australasian R.H. Society, which is not affiliated to the British R.H. Society, but is established under Royal Warrant in Australia. We have, unfortunately, no descriptive particulars of the medal, but the ribbon, as illustrated, is believed to be authentic.

## NEW ZEALAND

### THE NEW ZEALAND CROSS 1869

Considerable interest attaches to the history and institution of this decoration. On March 10th, 1869, on the recommendation of Colonel G. S. Whitmore, the Colonial Government of New Zealand instituted a decoration which was to be designated 'The New Zealand Cross', for rewarding individuals who had displayed conspicuous bravery whilst serving in the New Zealand Militia, Volunteers, and Constabulary. From correspondence which took place between the Governor, Sir G. F. Bowen,

and the Earl of Granville, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, it appears that the institution of this decoration had been entirely irregular. The irregularity being that, as the Sovereign is constitutionally recognized as 'the fount of honour', no award, whether order, decoration, or medal could be originated or instituted which did not originate as the prerogative of the Sovereign. From the correspondence it is clear the New Zealand Government made the mistake of instituting this decoration before having first obtained the sanction of Her Majesty. It is of importance to recall that, in a letter addressed to Sir G. F. Bowen, Lord Granville observed that, in the

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

action of instituting this decoration the Governor had overstepped the limits of the authority confided to him by the Sovereign. Proceeding, the letter states, that after reviewing the circumstances of the case, the Queen had consented to ratify the grant of this decoration. It was, however, to be clearly understood that, in doing so, no precedent was established thereby, and that in future, neither New Zealand nor any other Colony could institute any decoration or medal.

The Cross is of silver and of the Maltese variety, with a gold five-pointed Star on each arm. In the centre of the Cross is a circle within which is a wreath of laurel enclosing the words 'NEW ZEALAND' in letters of gold. Above the Cross is a gold Crown. As few of these Crosses were awarded, and because of the history of the institution of this decoration, pieces are exceedingly rare, and eagerly sought after by collectors.

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal was the same as for the British Army, but with the words: 'NEW ZEALAND' added to the inscription on the reverse. The ribbon was crimson, with a narrow bright green stripe in the centre. It has been replaced by the 'Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal'.

### LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is awarded to those members of the Territorial Force who have completed twenty years' service with a consistent record of efficiency. The obverse shows an oval-shaped cushion, upon which are a sceptre and sword crossed, and above these the Imperial Crown encircled by branches of palm and oak. Over

the Crown is a five-pointed Star above and below. The ribbon is crimson, with two narrow white stripes in the centre.

### TERRITORIAL SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is awarded to officers and men of the Territorial Force, for twelve years' consecutive service. The obverse bears the effigy of the reigning Sovereign in Field-Marshal's uniform. In the top half of the circumference are the words 'NEW ZEALAND TERRITORIAL', and in the bottom circumference '12 YEARS SERVICE'. The reverse gives a representation of a Kiwi, and two sprays of palm. There is no inscription. The original ribbon for this medal was plain khaki, which was later changed to khaki with crimson edges. Both types are illustrated.

## TASMANIA

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal was the same as the British Army 'Long Service and Good Conduct Medal', except for the addition of the name of the Dominion to the inscription on the reverse. The medal has now been superseded by the 'Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal'.

## NEW GUINEA

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal was the same as the British Army 'Long Service and Good Conduct Medal', except for the addition of the name of the Dominion to the inscription on the reverse. The medal has now been superseded by the 'Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal'.

# DOMINION AND COLONIAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

## CANADA



LONG SERVICE AND  
GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL



ROYAL CANADIAN  
HUMANE ASSOCIATION  
LIFE-SAVING MEDAL

## CENTRAL INDIA



THE ORDER OF THE DORANEE EMPIRE  
1839



BARODA STATE ORDER  
1ST CLASS



DATIA STATE ORDER

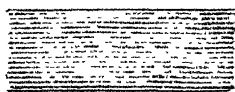


INDORE STATE ORDER

## HONG KONG POLICE MEDALS



1ST CLASS



2ND CLASS



3RD CLASS



4TH CLASS

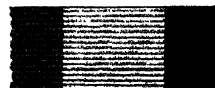
## SARAWAK



CONSPICUOUS  
BRAVERY MEDAL



MILITARY  
LONG SERVICE  
MEDAL



SARAWAK POLICE  
L.S. MEDAL



CIVIL POLICE  
L.S. MEDAL

## MALTA AND MAURITIUS



MALTA POLICE  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



MAURITIUS POLICE  
SILVER MEDAL



MAURITIUS POLICE  
BRONZE MEDAL  
ORIGINAL RIBBON



MAURITIUS POLICE  
BRONZE MEDAL  
MODERN RIBBON

# INDIAN, DOMINION, COLONIAL DECORATIONS

## CANADA

### LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

This medal was the same as the British Army 'Long Service and Good Conduct Medal', except for the addition of the name of the Dominion to the inscription on the reverse. The medal has now been superseded by the 'Permanent Forces of the Empire Beyond the Seas Medal'.

### THE ROYAL CANADIAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION MEDAL

1894

Under Royal Warrant from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Royal Canadian Humane Association was instituted in 1894, and was founded upon the same principles as the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain.

The medal of the Association is awarded in gold, silver, and bronze, according to the degree of personal risk and bravery displayed by the rescuers. Only seven gold medals, and eight silver medals, have been awarded since the date of institution in 1894.

The medal is round, and measures 35 mm. with a wide milled border. On the obverse is an embossed circular wreath, the left half of which is composed of maple leaves, and the right half of laurel leaves, conjoined at the stems by a bow-knot. In the space between the tops of the maple and laurel branches is the Imperial Crown, and within the wreath are the words 'ROYAL CANADIAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION', in Gothic letters. The reverse is plain, and is reserved for the inscription recording the place of rescue, the date, and the recipient's name. The medal is suspended by a royal blue watered ribbon, surmounted by a flat rectangle with an ornamental scroll border, and bearing in embossed block letters: 'BRAVERY'.

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### HONGKONG POLICE MEDALS

The four ribbons shown in the illustration are those belonging to the four Classes of the Hongkong Police Medals. Unfortunately we have not been able to obtain descriptive particulars of the medals.

### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CROSS FOR BRAVERY

The following are the particulars of the Cross awarded by the British North Borneo Company for Bravery.

The description is inadequate, as it does not

give the design of the Cross, or the position of the words of the inscription on the arms.

The Cross is conferred in silver and bronze, and has on the obverse a British lion standing in the centre surrounded by a band with a buckle inscribed: 'PERGO ET PERAGO'. The Cross also bears the inscriptions: 'BRITISH NORTH BORNEO', and 'FOR BRAVERY'. The reverse is plain.

### BRITISH NORTH BORNEO KING EDWARD VII CORONATION MEDAL

This medal was instituted by the British North Borneo Company to the Military Contingent

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

attending the Coronation of His Majesty in 1902. It is of bronze, and measures one and a quarter inches in diameter, and is fitted with a loop and ring. On the obverse are the Arms of the Company: a shield bearing azure, a six-oared galley sailing on the sea, argent. On a chief, or, a lion passant, gardant. Supported on either side of the shield by a wild man of Borneo; above the Crest are two arms (one nude and the other clothed) issuing from a wreath and supporting the Company's flag; below the shield is the motto of the Company, 'PERGO ET PERAGO'. The reverse engraved, 'BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CORONATION CONTINGENT, 1902', and the name of the recipient.

### MALTA POLICE MEDAL

Unfortunately we have no descriptive particulars of this medal: the ribbon, however, is authentic.

### MAURITIUS POLICE MEDAL

This medal is oval, and of bronze. On the obverse are two crowned crossed batons, surmounted by an Imperial Crown. The surrounding inscription reads: 'POLICE DEPARTMENT MAURITIUS'. This medal may be seen in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London. The ribbon shown

in the illustration is correct for the miniature width, but should be wider when worn with the medal.

Our efforts to obtain particulars of the following Order, and decorations, have not been successful, notwithstanding that we have been fortunate to have obtained specimens of their ribbons.

### THE FAMILY ORDER

#### IRON MEDAL FOR VALOUR AND MERIT

#### MILITARY MEDAL FOR MERIT AND LONG SERVICE

#### CIVIL SERVICE AND POLICE MEDAL

#### SULTAN ABU BAKAR'S MEDAL

#### SULTAN IBRAHIM ACCESSION MEDAL

#### SULTAN AND HELEN IBRAHIM'S WEDDING MEDAL

## MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIONS



ROYAL RED CROSS  
1883  
ORIGINAL RIBBON



ROYAL RED CROSS  
1883  
MODERN RIBBON



ORIGINAL ISSUE



THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM MEDALS  
S. AFRICAN WAR  
1899-1902



SERVICE



ASSOCIATES



HONG-KONG  
PLAGUE MEDAL  
1894



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE  
ACTIVE



RESERVE



BALKAN WAR MEDAL



LEAGUE OF MERCY  
BADGE



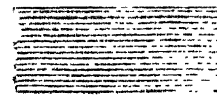
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE  
MEDAL



TERRITORIAL  
NURSES' BADGE

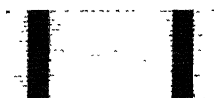


BRITISH RED CROSS  
MERIT BADGE



RED CROSS  
SOCIETY'S MEDAL  
1921

## BRITISH RED CROSS TECHNICAL BADGES



FIRST AID



HYGIENE AND  
SANITATION



NURSING  
PROFICIENCY



TECHNICAL  
EFFICIENCY



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# MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIONS

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## THE ROYAL RED CROSS 1883

This decoration, reserved for ladies, was instituted by Queen Victoria, on April 27th, 1883. It is conferred upon any lady of British or foreign nationality whose services to the sick or wounded in time of war have been brought to the notice of the Sovereign. The decoration, which consists of two Classes, may be also conferred upon members of the civil and Military Nursing Services, who have been specially recommended for efficiency and devotion in the performance of their duties with the Army in the Field, or in Naval and Military Hospitals, and Hospital Ships.

THE BADGE, 1st Class, consists of a gold and red enamelled Cross Pattée, with raised gold borders. Distributed on the arms are the words: 'FAITH-HOPE-CHARITY', and the date of the institution on the bottom arm. In the centre of the Cross is a medallion containing the Royal effigy, surrounded by a plain ring, and on the reverse the Imperial Cypher, surmounted by a Crown.

THE BADGE of the 2nd Class is a Cross of similar design, but of frosted silver, having in the centre of the obverse a red-enamelled Maltese Cross superimposed, with the Royal effigy in the medallion in relief. The reverse has the Royal Crown and Cypher.

Recipients of the 1st Class are designated 'Members', and are entitled to the letters 'R.R.C.' after their names. Recipients of the 2nd Class are 'Associates', and use the abbreviation 'A.R.R.C.' after their names.

## ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM LIFE-SAVING MEDAL

The ribbon seen in the illustration surcharged with a white Maltese Cross was issued with the first medal struck, and awarded by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1874. The description of this medal will be found under Life-Saving Medals.

## ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL 1899-1902

This medal was awarded to members of the Ambulance Brigades who served in the South African War between 1899 and 1902. The medal is of bronze, and gives on the obverse the bust of King Edward in Field-Marshal's uniform, and the usual titular legend.

In the centre of the reverse are the arms of St. John: a shield charged with a Cross of St. George with lions and unicorns in the angles, superimposed on a Maltese Cross, and on each side of the Cross is a sprig of St. John's wort. Above the Cross, within a surrounding circle, are the words: 'SOUTH AFRICA', and the years '1899-1902'. Below the Cross and shield is a scroll inscribed: 'PRO FIDE: PRO UTILITATE HOMINUM'. Between this circle and the outer circumference is inscribed: 'MAGNUS PRIORATUS ORDINIS HOSPITALIS SANCTI JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIA'.

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### ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM SERVICE MEDAL

This medal, of silver, is awarded for meritorious service to the Order rendered by members in any of its departments. The obverse of the first issue bore the bust of Queen Victoria facing right, with the titular legend between two concentric circles. In the centre of the reverse, within a circle of the Garter and motto, are the Royal Arms. Above, below, and to the right and left of the centre circle are four other circles containing: an Imperial Crown (top circle); Prince of Wales's feathers (bottom circle); and the two Badges of the Order in the right and left circles. These circles together give a cruciform appearance, and in the space between them are sprays of St. John's wort. The surrounding inscription reads: 'MAGNUS PRIORATUS ORDINIS HOSPITALIS SANCTI JOHANNIS JERUSALEM IN ANGLIA', in Old English characters.

### ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM ASSOCIATE'S BADGE

The Donat's, or Associate's, Badge consists of a gold, silver, or bronze Maltese Cross without the upper limb, in place of which is a piece of ornamental metal. In the angles of the Cross are the two lions and unicorns.

### HONG-KONG PLAGUE MEDAL 1894

This medal was instituted by the citizens of Hong-Kong, and awarded to a number of officers and men of the Shropshire Light Infantry, the Royal Engineers, and Royal Navy, as well as to nurses and volunteers who together rendered heroic service during the plague in 1894.

On the obverse is a scene representing a stricken Chinese lying on a stretcher on trestles. On the right is the figure of a nurse ministering to the stricken man, and supporting him behind with the right arm is a man, who with his left arm is seen warding off the figure of Death, about to strike the victim with his spear. At the man's feet are seen a pail and brush for disinfecting, and behind is the Chinese equivalent for 'Hong-Kong'. In the exergue are Chinese tiles and a scroll inscribed with the date, '1894'. The reverse has in the centre '1894', and round the circumference: 'PRESENTED BY THE HONG-KONG COMMUNITY'.

Thirteen medals were awarded to officers in gold, and the rest were struck and awarded in silver. Recipients, however, were not allowed to wear them in uniform.

### QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE BADGES

We have not been able to obtain descriptions of the two Badges awarded to nurses in Queen Alexandra's Active, and Reserve Military Nursing Service.

### BALKAN WAR MEDAL: RED CROSS SOCIETY

This decoration was awarded by the British Red Cross Society to members of the Red Cross units who had served in the Balkan War, 1912-1913. The Badge was a circular medalion of silver or gilt. In the centre is a white-enamelled shield surcharged with a Red Geneva Cross, and surrounded by a white-enamelled band inscribed: 'THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY'. The reverse is plain. The medal is suspended by scroll clasps, and

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Bars awarded bore the inscriptions: 'BALKAN WAR 1912-13', and 'SERVIA': 'MONTE-NEGRO': 'BULGARIA', in gilt letters on a white-enamelled ground.

### LEAGUE OF MERCY BADGE

1899

This decoration was instituted in 1899, as an encouragement and reward for service rendered either in obtaining subscriptions to hospitals, or for the relief of poverty, sickness, and distress.

The Badge is a red-enamelled Geneva Cross with gilt edges, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's feathers enfiled by a coronet. In the medallion are the figure of a woman representing Charity, and a child surrounded by a wreath of laurel, and a circle. The reverse is plain.

### FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

### TERRITORIAL NURSES' BADGE

We have not succeeded in obtaining descriptive particulars of the two above-mentioned decorations.

### BRITISH RED CROSS MERIT BADGE

This decoration is granted by the British Red Cross Society to members of the Red Cross Detachments who have already been granted First Aid, Nursing, Hygiene, and Proficiency Badges.

The device is oval-shaped, and consists of a red-enamelled Geneva Cross on a white-enamelled ground surrounded by an oval band surmounted by an Imperial Crown. The inscription on the band reads: 'THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY'. Attached to the bottom of this band is a scroll inscribed 'FOR MERIT'.

### RED CROSS SOCIETY'S MEDAL

1921

This decoration was instituted by the Society in 1921, for presentation to those who had deserved recognition as war workers. It was conferred upon all members of the Society who, during the Great War, had rendered voluntary service of not less than 1,000 hours at home or abroad in voluntary aid detachments. In the case of ambulance drivers and bearers, the requisite number of hours was reduced to 500.

The medal is round and of gilt-bronze. In the centre of the obverse is an embossed Geneva Cross surrounded by two branches of laurel tied at the stems with ribbon. The inscription on a raised border reads: 'BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY: FOR WAR SERVICE 1914-1918'.

### SPECIAL SERVICE CROSS

Foreigners were awarded this decoration by the Society, as a reward for the assistance they had given to the British Red Cross. It was also conferred upon those whose names had been inscribed on the 'Roll of Honourable Service', for service of outstanding merit.

The Badge is a bronze Geneva Cross with raised borders. On the obverse, in large raised letters in the centre, are the words: 'INTER - ARMA - CARITAS', and on the reverse, in six

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horizontal lines: 'FOR - SPECIAL SERVICES - TO - BRITISH RED CROSS - SOCIETY - 1917'. The medal was suspended by a straight Bar ornamented by an embossed design, and worn without a ribbon.

### BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY'S BADGES

The British Red Cross Society awarded Badges to members of Red Cross Detachments holding Proficiency Certificates for First Aid, Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The Badges were of the same design, but were distinguished by distinctive ribbons and brooch attachments.

The device consists of a gilt, and red-enamelled Geneva Cross in the centre of which is a white-enamelled shield surcharged with a small red-enamelled and gilt-edged Geneva Cross. The shield is surrounded by a white-enamelled band inscribed in gilt letters: 'THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY'. Attached to the top of the ribbon are brooches of scroll design which are inscribed in raised letters: 'PROFICIENCY - IN - RED CROSS NURSING', on a scroll; or, 'PROFICIENCY - IN - FIRST AID', or various other inscriptions for Technical Efficiency.

### ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION BRAVERY MEDALS 1899

Medals awarded in gold, silver, and bronze, were instituted in 1899 by the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, for bravery in saving life, or attempting to save life, on land at great personal risk.

The obverse gives a figure of St. Andrew standing in front of a Cross with a circular

inscription: 'ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION'. Reverse, within a wreath of oak leaves, is: 'AWARDED FOR SAVING LIFE ON LAND'. Round the circumference: 'INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1899'. The Clasp is a design of twin thistles.

### ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION SERVICE MEDAL 1907

This medal was instituted in 1907, and is awarded by the Association in silver.

The obverse has the traditional figure of St. Andrew, and Cross, and the circular inscription: 'ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION'. The reverse has the inscription: 'FOR SERVICE IN THE ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE CORPS', surrounded by a wreath of thistles and laurel leaves.

### ROCKET APPARATUS MEDAL 1911

This medal was instituted in 1911 by the Board of Trade, as a reward for Long Service and Good Conduct with the Rocket Life-Saving Apparatus.

On the obverse is a bust of the reigning Sovereign, with the usual titular inscription, and date of institution. In the centre of the reverse is: 'To ..... FOR LONG SERVICE - WITH THE - ROCKET LIFE SAVING - APPARATUS'. Round the circumference is: 'PRESENTED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE'.

The similarity of the ribbons of (1) The French War Cross Exterior Operations; and the Belgian Commemorative Medal for Posts and Telegraphs, should be noted.

## MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIONS

### LLOYD'S MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

1893

This decoration was instituted in 1893, and is awarded to ships' officers and crews whose services have contributed to the preservation of ships and their cargoes from peril of every kind encountered at sea.

The medal is struck in silver and bronze. The obverse has in the centre the shield and Arms of Lloyd's, encircled by a band inscribed at the top of the circumference: 'PRESENTED BY LLOYD'S', and at the bottom sprays of roses, thistles, and shamrock. The reverse has in the centre a scroll on which is engraved: 'FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES'. Surrounding the scroll is a wreath of oak leaves.

### LLOYD'S SERVICES MEDAL

1913

In November 1913 another medal was instituted by Lloyd's as a reward for services of a general character, deserving of recognition. This decoration is awarded in gold, silver, and bronze. The obverse gives a representation of Neptune in a chariot, drawn by four spirited horses. The reverse is the same as the reverse of the Meritorious Service Medal, except that the inscription reads: 'FOR SERVICES TO LLOYDS'. The ribbon for both these medals is the same.

The similarity of the ribbon to that for Queen Victoria's Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee Medals should be noted.

### LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MEDAL FOR ZEAL AND FIDELITY

A bronze medal is awarded to officers, firemen, and drivers by the London County Council for fifteen years' service. The medal is similar

to that awarded by the L.C.C. 'For Bravery', except that the inscription on the obverse reads: 'AWARDED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR GOOD SERVICE'. (See under Life-Saving Medals.)

### LONDON SALVAGE CORPS LONG SERVICE MEDAL

This medal is awarded for fifteen years' service to officers, firemen, and drivers of the London Salvage Corps. The obverse shows in the foreground a uniformed fireman (right) kneeling before a female figure about to crown the fireman with a wreath of laurel. In the background are: the buildings of the salvage station, a salvage cart, horses, and firemen. In the centre of the reverse is inscribed: 'FOR - LONG & EFFICIENT - SERVICE IN THE - LONDON - SALVAGE CORPS', surrounded by a chaplet of laurel.

### NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADES' ASSOCIATION SERVICE MEDALS

1895

In 1895 the National Fire Brigades' Association instituted, firstly, a bronze medal, to members of Fire Brigades, on completion of ten years' service; and secondly, in 1910, a silver medal of the same design for twenty years' service. Recipients of both the bronze and silver medals are granted Bars embossed 'FIVE YEARS' for each additional term of service.

The original ribbon for the bronze medal was plain crimson, one and a quarter inches wide, which was altered in 1916 to magenta with a one-eighth inch scarlet stripe in the centre. The present design was adopted in 1919.

The original ribbon for the silver medal was crimson, with an eighth inch white stripe in the centre. In 1916 this design was replaced

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by a magenta ribbon with two eighth-inch scarlet stripes in the centre, and in 1919 the present design was adopted.

In the centre of the obverse is a Union Jack flanked by two branches of laurel, and encircled by a garter and buckle inscribed: 'NATIONAL · FIRE · BRIGADES · ASSOCIATION'. This centre device is superimposed on two crossed ladders and firemen's axes, with a fireman's helmet in the centre surmounting the garter, and entwining the whole is a fireman's rope. The centre of the reverse is reserved for the recipient's name surrounded by two branches of oak, and the words: 'LONG SERVICE'.

### NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE LIFE MEMBERS' MEDALS 1892

Medals, instituted in 1892, are awarded in silver and enamel to British officers, and gilt and enamel to foreign fire brigade officers. The design is an eight-pointed Star with a Union Jack in the centre surrounded by a circular wreath. The reverse is plain. The ribbon suspender Bar for both the British and Foreign Stars is lettered: 'LIFE MEMBER HONORARY'.

### PROFESSIONAL FIRE BRIGADE ASSOCIATION LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

We can give no particulars of this medal, which is awarded for fifteen years' service.

### BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL CONSTABULARY MEDAL

This medal was instituted in 1916. It is round, and of bronze. On the obverse is: 'BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL CONSTABULARY - LONG SERVICE - 1916'. The reverse is plain.

### BIRMINGHAM WATER GUARD MEDAL

Instituted in 1917. The medal is round, and of bronze. On the obverse are the City Arms, encircled by the words: 'BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL CONSTABULARY'. The reverse gives a representation of a water tower, and below, '1917-1918 WATER WORKS GUARD', the whole encircled by the words: 'THE BIRMINGHAM CORPORATION'.

In explanation of the above award, it was found necessary to give special protection to the City and District water supply against malicious interference, and contamination by agents of the enemy.

### BIRMINGHAM FIRE BRIGADE LIFE-SAVING MEDAL

We have not received particulars of this medal. The ribbon is authentic.

### BIRMINGHAM FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL

No particulars available. The ribbon is authentic.

### PROVINCIAL CITY POLICE MEDALS

### LIVERPOOL POLICE MEDAL 1854

Good Service Police Medals were instituted by the Watch Committee in 1854, as a reward for Long Service, to members of the City Police Force, on the completion of twenty and twenty-five years' service with clear books. The medals are struck in silver for twenty-five years' service, and bronze for twenty years, both types being otherwise identical.

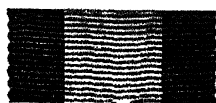
## MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS



ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION  
1899  
BRAVERY MEDAL



ST. ANDREW'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION  
1907  
SERVICE MEDAL

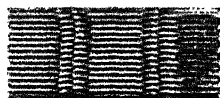


ROCK APPARATUS  
MEDAL  
1911



LLOYD'S MERITORIOUS  
SERVICE MEDAL  
1893

## POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE MEDALS



L.C.C. MEDAL  
ZEAL AND FIDELITY



LONDON SALVAGE CORPS  
MEDAL



NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE  
ASSOCIATION  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE  
ASSOCIATION  
SERVICE MEDAL



NATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE  
LIFE MEMBERS' MEDAL



PROFESSIONAL FIRE  
BRIGADE ASSOCIATION  
L.S. AND G.C. MEDAL



BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL  
CONSTABULARY MEDAL



BIRMINGHAM  
FIRE BRIGADE  
LIFE-SAVING MEDAL



BIRMINGHAM  
FIRE BRIGADE MEDAL



BIRMINGHAM  
WATER GUARD MEDAL  
1914



LIVERPOOL POLICE  
MEDAL



GLASGOW  
WATCH COMMITTEE  
POLICE MEDAL



MANCHESTER  
POLICE MEDAL



CARDIFF CITY POLICE  
MEDAL RIBBON



CARDIFF CITY POLICE  
COAT RIBBON



COMMISSIONAIRE'S CORPS  
MEDAL

## R.S.P.C.A. MEDAL



MERITORIOUS SERVICE  
MEDAL

## MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIONS

The obverse gives the 'liver' on a shield surmounted by a Royal Crown and surrounded by a wreath, half oak and half laurel. Above, on a scroll, is the motto: 'DEUS NOBIS HAEC OTIA FECIT'. On the top circumference are the words: 'FOR GOOD SERVICE', and on the bottom: 'LIVERPOOL CITY POLICE'. On the reverse is a wreath of laurel, in the centre of which is the date of presentation.

### MANCHESTER CITY POLICE

About forty years ago the Manchester Watch Committee instituted a medal to be awarded to Members of the City Police Force for acts of outstanding bravery.

The medal is of silver, and has on the obverse the City Arms surrounded by the words: 'MANCHESTER CITY POLICE FOR BRAVERY'. On the reverse are inscribed the constable's name, Division, and number, and 'AWARDED BY THE WATCH COMMITTEE', the date of award, surrounded by a wreath of laurel.

### CARDIFF CITY POLICE

This medal is awarded by the Cardiff City Watch Committee to both members of the City Police and Fire Brigade, for acts of conspicuous bravery. It was instituted on May 11th, 1908. The medal is of silver, and has on the obverse the City Arms, and the words: 'FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY'. The reverse is left plain to receive the recipient's name, and the date of the award.

Two ribbons are shown. The ribbon showing three chevrons is the one attached to the medal, and the ribbon with one chevron is used when the medal is not worn.

## COMMISSIONAIRE CORPS MEDALS OF MERIT

Two medals are awarded in silver and bronze by the Corps of Commissionaires for twenty and fifteen years' service combined with thrift.

Both medals are of the same design and consist of a circular Star with sixteen points. Superimposed in the centre of the Star is a circular shield bearing the Union Flag surrounded by a blue-enamelled band inscribed: 'VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA - LABOR OMNIA VINCIT'. The reverse is plain. Attached to the top point of the Star is a trophy consisting of a foul anchor, a gun, and crossed sword and rifle. This device covers the lower portion of the ribbon.

In the case of the bronze medal the shield is of silver.

## R.S.P.C.A. MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

In December 1932 the Royal Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals instituted a silver medal as a reward for services rendered to animals not considered equal to the services for which the Society's Life Saving Medal is granted. The medal is round, and of silver. On the left face of the obverse a female figure is seen standing holding a wreath in each hand, with the left hand extended. On the right is a child with her arms round the neck of a kneeling horse, and behind the horse is a pony, dog, and sheep. The inscription round the circumference reads: 'THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS'. In the centre of the reverse is: 'PRESENTED TO ..... FOR MERITORIOUS - SERVICE TO ANIMALS', encircled by a laurel wreath which has at the top the Royal Arms, and at the bottom a bow-knot.



PRINTED AND BOUND AT  
THE CURWEN PRESS · PLAISTOW  
PLATES BY  
THE SUN ENGRAVING CO. LTD.  
WATFORD

